

Queen's Speech test for Tory leadership

## Thatcher moves to fight off Heseltine threat

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE prime minister and her most senior cabinet colleagues will this week lead a concerted effort to end mounting speculation about a challenge to her leadership and to reassure worried Tory backbenchers that the government has a European policy that can unite the party.

Margaret Thatcher will make what even her own supporters concede will be one of the most important speeches of her political career on Wednesday when she replies to Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, at the beginning of five days of debate on the Queen's Speech.

It will come against the background of bleak weekend opinion polls showing the Labour lead stretching to between 14 and 21 points, renewed evidence of disquiet among her backbenchers about her leadership and the likelihood of a further attack of Tory jitters when the results of the Bradford North and Bootle by-elections are declared on Friday.

Her efforts to heal the gaping wounds over Europe opened up by the resignation

of Sir Geoffrey Howe and Michael Heseltine's savage attack on her leadership will be supported by John Major, the chancellor, and Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary. But with Sir Geoffrey expected to break his silence about the reasons behind his resignation by intervening in the foreign affairs section of the debate, the government could again be thrown onto the defensive.

Mrs Thatcher, who spent much of yesterday at Chequers preparing for one of the toughest weeks she has faced in a long time, was said by Downing Street sources to regard Mr Heseltine's "naïve" bid for power with "disdain and contempt". She was reassured that the last time he had put his head above the parapet after the May local government elections, he had soon disappeared from sight because his alternatives to the poll had proved so thin. She also took heart from a NMR survey for the *Independent on Sunday* finding that three quarters of Tory MPs want her to stay.

However, supporters of Mr Heseltine were predicting that, bearing a war in the Gulf, Mrs Thatcher would face a challenge when nominations closed on November 29. One remarked that the issue was "coming to a crunch" and that there was bound to be a contest, although it was impossible to be precise about the circumstances.

Although Sir Geoffrey has privately and publicly ruled out challenging Mrs Thatcher this autumn, the Heseltine camp believes that he might still be persuaded to change his mind and precipitate a contest, allowing their own champion to enter the lists. Sir Philip Goodhart, Conservative MP for Beckenham,

## Staying in the political shade

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN AMMAN

THE travails of Britain's Conservative party were transferred to the sun-baked capital of Jordan as Michael Heseltine struggled to rise above the huff-huff of party politics and play the role of international statesman.

Feigning surprise at the furor raised by his open letter to constituents released just as he was heading for a four-day private visit to Jordan and Israel, the former defence secretary brusquely dismissed claims by opposition politicians that it represented a challenge for the party leadership. "That is what they say about everything I do," he said.

Having ducked a flurry of calls from the BBC and probably aware of Bernard Ingham's gibe that on the eve of Guy Fawkes' night, he had characteristically lit the blue bunting and run, Mr Heseltine agreed to meet the press in the heavily-guarded surroundings of the British ambassador's residence.

He found that the correspondents — some of whom arrived in a yellow taxi plastered with a large poster of President Saddam — were more concerned with political matters thousands of miles away in London. How, the impeccably blue-suited and blue-tied Mr Heseltine was asked, did he respond to that

Matthew Paris, page 10

### Picket victory

Nelson Piquet won the Australian grand prix at Adelaide, the final race of the Formula One season, in a narrow victory over Nigel Mansell. Page 32

### Liverpool win

Liverpool beat Tottenham 3-1 at White Hart Lane, with two goals by Ian Rush. Page 36

### INDEX

Arts	19
Births, marriages, deaths	13
Business	23-27
Chees	5
Court & social	12
Crosswords	13, 22
Education	14-16
Law Report	17
Leading articles	11
Letters	11
Obituaries	12
Sport	31-36
TV & radio	21
Weather	22

THE Irish take democracy seriously. In proportional representation, they also practise what is arguably a higher form of democracy than the British. Most heartening of all, though, is that they go out of their way to ensure that every last farmer and fisherman gets to vote.

At election time, the west of Ireland, with its rugged islands buffeted by the raging Atlantic, always presents special difficulties. Ferry boats can reach these windswept and isolated communities with supplies often only once a week.

On five of them, Inishbofin, Inisfree, Arranmore, and Tory Island

off the Donegal coast, and Inish Turbot, off the Galway coast, voting for Wednesday's presidential election has already been held to make sure that ballot papers are in on time. On Inishbofin and Inisfree there has been a result, which, as *The Irish Times* observed at the weekend, "will be of great interest to psephologists in all political parties".

The result was no votes for any of the three candidates. When polling staff and ballot papers arrived at considerable expense by Air Corps helicopter on Inishbofin on Friday, they discovered that the 50 voters normally living there had abandoned their homes for winter shelter on the mainland. The polling station re-

mained open for four hours before this became apparent to the polling station staff.

On Inisfree, the authorities made extraordinary efforts to ensure that the one registered voter got his chance to choose the next president of Ireland. Officials who travelled to the island by boat with his ballot paper found, however, that he had emigrated to Peru 18 months ago.

The first votes actually cast in the elections were on Tory Island, which has 110 voters, and Arranmore, which has 609. The turnout was reported to be low on both islands which have suffered badly from emigration. On Inish Turbot, voting did take place on Saturday. In 1982, there were 40

registered voters on the island, but migration to the mainland has reduced this to just one family, the Hammons.

Brigid Hammon, the mother, acted as the presiding officer. Her son, Patrick, was the polling clerk, and another son, Michael, was given the job of rowing a policeman across from the mainland to check that there was no monkey business. The other members of the electorate were Mr Hammon and a third son, John.

Sadly for democracy, *The Irish Times* noted that none of the political parties felt it worthwhile to send out persuasion officers to be present as the Hammons cast their votes.

Presidential campaign, page 2



Evasive action: Michael Heseltine in Amman, trying not to answer leadership questions

### INNIDE

## Police income being lost

Police are losing millions of pounds of potential income by undercharging for their services to the public, central government and other forces, and by sloppy accounting.

A report published today by the Audit Commission says football clubs alone may be undercharged by at least £2 million a year. The finding comes amid growing concern about police funds. Page 2

### Israel firm

Israel has branded as unacceptable a call by Javier Pérez de Cuellar, UN secretary-general, for a review of its compliance with the Geneva convention in the treatment of Palestinians. Page 7

### Van Gogh sale



Elizabeth Taylor is to sell her favourite painting at Christie's next month — Van Gogh's *A View of the Asylum and Chapel at St Rémy*. Page 22

### Actress dies

Mary Martin, 76, whose many Broadway roles included *South Pacific*, died yesterday. Her son is Larry Hagan, J.R. Ewing in *Dallas*. Page 8

### Business hopes

Britain's entry into the exchange-rate mechanism and interest rate cuts have boosted business confidence, according to the latest survey by the Institute of Directors. Page 23

### Picket victory

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### Liverpool win

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### INDEX

THE Labour leadership has explicitly acknowledged the possibility of a Labour government keeping nuclear weapons for Britain while other countries retain them.

In an interview with *The Times*, Gerald Kaufman emphasises that Labour's new defence policy is in no way commits the party to removing Polaris and Trident regardless of what the Soviet Union and other countries do with their weapons.

The shadow foreign secretary emphasises that Labour has deliberately refrained from setting a timetable for removing nuclear weapons.

Labour's policy, passed by two successive party conferences, is to put British weapons into the Strategic Disarmament negotiations to help towards its objective of securing a nuclear-free world. The abandonment of the previous non-nuclear policy has been seen as the most dramatic of all the changes pushed through by Neil Kinnock since 1987 and the one most symbolic of the party's break with its past.

In confirming the new policy, Mr Kaufman says that Labour refuses to pre-judge the outcome of disarmament negotiations.

His remarks represent a significant refinement of the policy that he has guided through the party machine over the past three years. They go some way towards heading off Conservative claims that Labour remains unilateralist because its policy of negotiating away Britain's independent deterrent means that ultimately the country would be without nuclear weapons while potential enemies had them.

Matthew Paris, page 10

## Murdoch's share of BSB 'should be cut'

By MELINDA WITTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

THE government will be under pressure this week to use powers set out in the Broadcasting Act to limit News International's half share of the merged British Sky Broadcasting to 20 per cent.

Labour, which attacked the merger at the weekend as a "mockery" of legislation designed to encourage competition and choice, said that the cross-media ownership rules split out in the act must apply to what is now a satellite monopoly. News International, the circulation of whose national newspapers (including *The Times*) amounts to 34.6 per cent of the British total, last night dismissed the claim that British Sky Broadcasting was a monopoly.

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Internal strife, page 2

Leading article, page 11

## Election off — the voter has gone to Peru

By EDWARD GORMAN

IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

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## British wives upset by calls to visit Iraq for Christmas

By MICHAEL KNOPE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

AT LEAST eight wives of British hostages held by Iraq received telephone calls from their husbands yesterday inviting them to spend Christmas with them in Iraq. The calls, which shocked and distressed some of the wives, were the first direct contact they had had since their husbands were seized by Iraqi troops to be detained at military and civil installations as human shields.

The calls came after an offer last week by the Iraqi authorities to allow the wives of what were described as "foreign guests" to spend Christmas with their husbands in Iraq. The Foreign Office, which denounced that offer, said yesterday that the calls were another cynical ploy by the Iraqi authorities, adding that the decision to allow the hostages to make them clearly reflected a distinct change of policy by President Saddam Hussein.

Members of the Gulf support group, which has been assisting the families of the hostages, said the telephone calls were obviously made under Iraqi pressure which amounted to "emotional blackmail".

One woman, who like the others declined to be named for fear of causing additional problems for her husband, said: "The phone call came at 9.30 in the morning. I was amazed to hear my husband's voice. It was the first time we

had spoken since the end of July. He said I could go out and join him for Christmas but it should be entirely my decision and he said I was not to go. Of yesterday's telephone call, he said: "I can't understand him asking me to go out to join him. That was not my husband talking. I'm sure about that. In his last letter he said 'Thank God you're out of it'. The telephone call lasted ten minutes. I said I didn't know what to do and he repeated that it was entirely up to me."

He seemed to think that a lot of women were out there with their husbands but that's not the case. The call confused me at first, but I'm not going. I cannot go. I don't believe what my husband said and I can't believe that he really wants me to go."

The woman said she was convinced her husband had invited her to join him because of pressure from the Iraqis. She had discussed the call with her daughters who had responded for decision not to accept. Foreign Office officials had also advised her not to go.

Iran Manning, an engineer who recently escaped by boat from Iraq, and has since provided information and advice to the families of hostages, said many of the wives were in emotional turmoil after receiving the telephone calls. Some had decided not to go, some believed they had to go, and others were confused.

"It's a very emotive issue and some of these wives are very upset," he said. "Saddam Hussein is once again using women and children as a propaganda weapon."

Mr Manning and several of the wives expressed enthusiasm.

Continued on page 22, col 1

IRA to decide, page 2

Takeover panel, page 23

British trip, page 7

Bush must act, page 10

RAISED IN THE HIGHLANDS</

# Police losing millions 'by selling itself too cheaply'

By STEWART TENDER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

POLICE are losing millions of pounds in scarce income by undercharging and sloppy accounting for services to the public, central government and other forces, according to a report published today by the Audit Commission.

Football clubs alone may be undercharged by at least £2 million a year, according to the report, *Taking Care of the Coppers: Income Generation by Provincial Police Forces*.

The commission points to a force where 101 officers were deployed for a football match and only seven were included on the bill to the club. It also identified a force that undercharged local clubs by £946,000 in the 1989-90 season.

The report comes amid growing discussion in police circles about how to increase income. In London, Scotland Yard has negotiated new rates for policing football grounds.

## Shortage of dog recruits

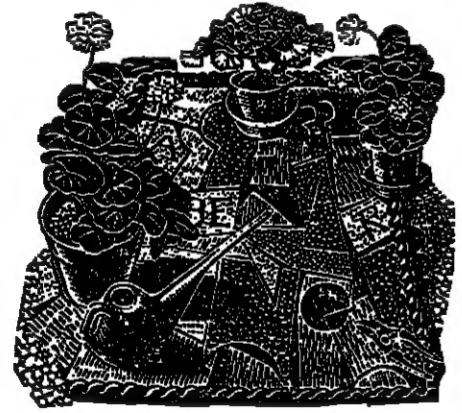
CANINE recruits to police forces are in increasingly short supply (Stewart Tender writes). Forces are finding it hard to find suitable German shepherds, the mainstay of the 2,300-strong police dog corps.

Traditionally, police have relied on unwanted puppies donated by the public, but the number of suitable candidates has shrunk significantly. A few years ago Scotland Yard would have been offered 20 a week, now six is more usual. Out of 500 dogs offered last year, only 27 were accepted.

This autumn the West Mercia force appealed to the public for dogs aged between one year and 18 months, physically fit, with a good temperament and preferably from a family background. Midlands force officers have travelled through the country to acquire suitable dogs and other forces have also put out appeals.

Other breeds have not been found as useful or effective by the police. It is thought that fewer dogs are being donated because their owners are keeping them for home protection.

from The Mouth of The Lour.



## A KICK UP THE ARTS.

MODERN ART. A contradiction in terms, wouldn't you agree?

Picasso, for goodness' sake, was positively square compared with his posturers, curse them all. Precious few of the blighters would pass muster as decent painters and decorators.

I, for one, would be the last to invite Jackson Pollock to wallop the walls *chez moi*.

And what pearls of wisdom or light of enlightenment have they bestowed upon the world?

Hockney tells us that there are a lot of swimming pools in California. O blinding flash of insight!

While, as for Bacon, a fitting women *familie* if ever there was one, most of his scratchings (pork) resemble the interior of the local butcher's shop.

The latest thing, we hear, is crazy paving (the artist? sculptor? landscape gardener? should and will remain anonymous). Yes, the careful arrangement of chunks of slate, large and small, into jolly little circles or squares. A talking point on the patio, maybe, but sitting in slate in the Tate? (Where, one might add, one dare not so much as use a litter bin for fear of defiling some priceless exhibit, though one's crumpled copy of *The Times*, casually discarded on the floor,

floor, has every chance of becoming one and will, like as not, soon find itself roped off in its own little tenement, the object of mass veneration.)

Aberlour Single Malt Whisky is, of course, an ancient art, inured in the time-honoured ways of our forefathers.

And if it is to claim commonality with any of those dabblers in oil and water, it would be with Turner. Both being justly famous for the magnificent mellow glow they create. ●

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ABERLOUR  
10 YEARS OLD

SINGLE SPEYSIDE MALT



Pace setters: Tikki Adorian, of Toy Horse International, with two strings of miniature ponies that are to be exported by jet to the United States today

## IBA to decide this week on satellite merger

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

THE Independent Broadcasting Authority is to decide this week whether the merger last Friday of Sky Television and British Satellite Broadcasting contravenes the new Broadcasting Act. The authority is incensed that it was not consulted about the merger, which could have seen the old BSB and is now under mounting pressure to limit News International's half-share in the merged group to just 20 per cent.

The IBA admits that it has no powers to stop the deal. It could, however, withdraw the new British Sky Broadcasting's licence to transmit via the DBS Marco Polo satellite under foreign and cross-media ownership restrictions in the act that could prevent News International from owning more than 20 per cent of a domestic satellite channel.

The government has yet to decide whether BSB will be subject to the same rules

prohibiting owners of national newspapers from holding more than 20 per cent of terrestrial television channels.

It was due next month to introduce secondary legislation outlining how cross-ownership rules would have applied to the old BSB and is now under mounting pressure to limit News International's half-share in the merged group to just 20 per cent.

It is thought that British Sky Broadcasting could get around the cross-ownership rules if it broadcasts solely on the non-domestic Astra satellite service, controlled from Luxembourg. In spite of repeated attempts in the Lords and Commons to bring Sky under the same rules that governed the old BSB, the government justified Sky's exemption from the ownership restriction on the basis

that there were two competing satellite services.

The Labour party said last night that it was "deeply suspicious" about the timing of the merger. Robin Corben, shadow broadcasting minister, said that Parliament would have seen the matter of Sky's exemption in "wholly different light" if the deal had been announced before the bill received royal assent last Thursday.

But Andrew Knight, chief executive of News International, said that both parties had planned to have the deal sewn up last weekend. Derek Lewis, chief executive of Granada, one of the four main shareholders of the old BSB, said that it was a pure coincidence that the deal was put together after the act had been passed.

An IBA spokesman said

there was bound to be "a great deal of disquiet" in Parliament this week, with further calls from all sides of the house to use the merger as an opportunity to bring Sky under the auspices of IBA regulation for the first time.

Labour has called on the government to apply the 20 per cent rule to the merged group even if it broadcasts solely on Astra. News International last night dismissed the claim that the new British Sky Broadcasting was a monopoly. Mr Knight said:

"It's the ignorance of the politicians that dumbfounds me. If the merged group was operating entirely on the DBS system, with a monopoly of five out of five channels, then I could understand it. But British Sky Broadcasting will have just five channels out of a potential 48 on an open and

competitive system. That is not a monopoly."

Sky now operates four channels out of 16 on Astra. By February, there will be 16 more Astra channels available followed by another 16 in 1992.

The IBA, which has demanded precise details of the merger, said that it will consider the repercussions of the deal to "ultimately determine whether BSB's contract is null and void". A spokesman said:

"Can we permit the merged group to use the DBS frequencies when the ownership flies directly in the face of the legislation?" The IBA could advertise the DBS service to another consortium, but industry sources say that only fools would put up millions to compete with a stronger merged group in the middle of a recession.

## Police hold 50 in acid house raid

Police raided an acid house party yesterday and arrested 50 people. Officers involved in the raid on a warehouse in Cross Hills, Skipton, North Yorkshire, said they found evidence of drug-taking.

Residents had raised the alarm after seeing cars massing outside the building just before 5am. The organisers broke into the warehouse and opened the door. Police said that they may be making charges.

### IRA 'face of evil'

Ireland's senior Protestant clergymen yesterday condemned the IRA as "the anti-Christ" and "the naked face of evil". Archbishop Robin Eames was speaking at the funeral of Company Sergeant Major Albert Cooper, the part-time Ulster Defence Regiment man killed on Friday by a booby trapped van bomb in Cookstown, Co Tyrone. The service was at Kildest parish church, near Cookstown.

### BT 'at its best'

British Telecom's service is better than ever, the company said today. In a six-monthly report on quality, BT announces improvements in repair speed and reliability. Michael Bent, vice-chairman, said: "The investment we are putting into the company is now paying off." The report says that the proportion of BT's 95,000 payphones working at any one time rose from 95 to 96 per cent.

### Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bonds weekly draw are: £100,000, 10FP 24/07, 4Lives in London Borough of Waltham Forest; £50,000, 4FN 78/69, (London Borough of Wandsworth); £25,000, 5YS 413040 (Manchester).

### Crossword championship

The finals of *The Times* Collins Dictionaries 1991 Crossword Championship will be held following: Leeds, Queen's Hotel (capacity 300 competitors), Feb 24; Birmingham, Grand Hotel (300), March 10; London A and B, London Hilton, Park Lane (300), April 13 and 14; Glasgow, Stakis Normandy (unlimited), April 28; Bristol, Hilton International (200), May 19; National Final, London Hilton, July 7.

The qualifying puzzle for the championship will be published on Thursday, January 17, and the elimination on Thursday, March 7.

Buy the *Times* overseas: Austria Sch 32; Belgium B Fr 265; Canada \$12.75; Canada Post 1000; France Fr 10.00; Germany DM 10.00; Greece Dr 2.70; Holland Cr 3.80; Israel Shekels 12; Italy L 22; Luxembourg Fr 10.00; Norway Kr 4.50; Portugal Dr 10.00; Spain Pes 220; Sweden Kr 22.00; Switzerland Fr 1.20; US \$2.00.

## Call for an independent body to look at miscarriages of justice

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

AN INDEPENDENT body with statutory powers should be set up outside the court system to investigate suspected miscarriages of justice, the Legal Action Group says

whose comments come in its submission to Sir John May's enquiry into the Guildford and Woolwich bombing convictions, says that only cases involving convictions for serious offences of involving a long custodial sentence (such as more than five years) should be reviewed.

LAG, a group of 3,000 lawyers and advice workers who work chiefly with the disadvantaged, says that the new body would not hold hearings or become a "super court" overriding the Court of Appeal, as proposed by some organisations.

"In our view, it would be inappropriate for such a body to exercise a judicial function," LAG says. "The creation of a new, additional tier

in the criminal justice process is both costly and unnecessary."

Although setting up a new investigative body would require funds, that had to be set aside "to the serious loss of confidence in our criminal justice system arising from highly publicised miscarriages of justice which our system has shown itself unable to resolve".

The new body's work would be solely investigative and it could refer a case to the Court of Appeal or recommend to the home secretary that some power (such as grant of a pardon) be exercised.

It would also have power to grant legal aid for cases to be made by the lawyers of the convicted person, and have

the resources to conduct its own investigations and compile the production of documents, exhibits and other evidence from the police.

The group also endorses the call by the Bar for a change in the law to relax the grounds on which a person can appeal against a conviction. Appeals should be allowed, it says, or a retrial granted, where the Court of Appeal considers that fresh evidence is so new and important that it would have had a effect on a jury.

● Prisoners face the prospect of longer jail terms in spite of government plans to reduce courts' use of custody, according to a report published today by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Quentin Cowdry writes). It claims that the plans are deeply ambiguous and underlines fears voiced by probation officers that the strategy may not cut the prison population.

While says that although accept that imprisonment is a bad punishment for most offenders, they do not seem to want to shorten sentences.

The association also claims proposals for curfews, enforced by electronic tagging, are unhappy with government statements that community punishments should help foster self-discipline and accuses the government of only paying lip-service to the need for the criminal justice system to be operated without racial bias.

Such inconsistencies, Nacro says, mar a strategy which is otherwise far-sighted. "Taken as a whole, the strategy fails in important respects to address the inadequacies of current criminal justice policies."

Concern in the party that Mrs Robinson could become the first woman president and the first president not backed by Fianna Fail in Irish history, is beginning to show. On Saturday Padraig Flynn, minister for the environment, said she had been given a new appearance and a new interest in women's issues. Mrs Robinson responded by appealing for women voters to back her.

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Mr Currie, whose reputation as one of Ireland's best loved politicians was damaged over allegations that he lied on television, has been campaigning relentlessly since

being dismissed by Charles Haughey, the prime minister, last Wednesday. Over the weekend he said that he believed the campaign was running in his favour and he would attract about 46 per cent of first preference votes and take enough of Mr Currie's second preferences to win. The former deputy prime minister is trading heavily on the sympathy vote among members of Fianna Fail.

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## Lenihan makes comeback in presidential election polls

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

BRIAN Lenihan, the Irish deputy prime minister dismissed last week, is continuing to make a dramatic comeback in the presidential election.

An opinion poll published in *The Sunday Press* in Dublin yesterday, shows him five points behind Mary Robinson, the independent, who this time last week was 19 points ahead of him. The poll concluded a poor performance by Austin Currie, the Fine Gael



Lenihan: sympathy votes after cabinet dismissal

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# Trust faces internal strife after vote to ban deer hunting

BY MICHAEL McCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE National Trust faces a future of internal strife over hunting after members campaigning against blood sports at the weekend won a vote to ban deer hunting from trust land and came close to winning a ban on fox hunting.

To the dismay of many of its senior officials, Britain's largest conservation charity now seems likely to be the forum for a battle over hunting animals with hounds that will be increasingly politicised and bitter, setting member against member.

At the trust's annual general meeting in Llandudno, Gwynedd, on Saturday, members voted by 68,679 votes to 63,985 to ban the hunting of deer with hounds from trust land from August next year. Most of the votes were by postal ballot.

A proposal to ban the hunting with hounds of foxes, hares and mink was lost by 69,324 votes to 63,191.

Two years ago, a proposal to ban the hunting of all animals with hounds was lost by 46,249 votes to 29,345. Al-

though Saturday's vote involved only 6.5 per cent of the 2 million members, and the successful resolution is not binding on the 52-strong governing council, it presents the trust with its most potentially damaging problem in its history, dating back 95 years.

The trust must first decide whether to implement the deer-hunting resolution, which would mean the end for one of the three West Country packs of staghounds, the Quorn and could pose a serious threat to another, the Devon and Somerset.

Failure to take action would lay it open to the charge of high-handedness, and could lead to mass resignations. The trust then faces the more serious prospect of a renewed attempt against fox hunting winning the day at a future annual general meeting.

More than half of the trust's 625,000 acres are hunted over by packs of foxhounds, and a move to restrict their activities would alienate large sections of the trust's traditional rural supporters. Paul Shel-

ton, a local government official from South Wales, who proposed the 1988 resolution to ban fox hunting, said: "We will bring forward motions like this again and again, until there is no more hunting with hounds on trust land."

Strong feelings were in evidence in the debate on the issue, which was attended by hundreds of hunting supporters. Anti-bloodsports campaigners described stag hunting as "barbarous" and "an obscenity", while hunt supporters said that the herds of red deer on the Quorn and on Exmoor owed their existence to it.

Both lobbies accused the other of "entryism" — infiltrating the trust to promote their views — and Dame Jennifer Jenkins, outgoing chairman, and Lord Chorley, chairman elect, expressed their regret that the trust was being used as a political football. Dame Jennifer said: "I feel very strongly that this is an issue which ought properly to be settled in Parliament."

Lord Chorley, who takes over at the end of the year, said yesterday: "I regret that the trust finds itself being used as a football on what is clearly a national issue. We will now be the cockpit of discussion for two sets of people with very strong views, yet this is what parliamentarians are for."

One reason given by the trust's council for opposing the resolutions on Saturday was the damage likely to be done by a split. On the moral question, the trust professes to remain neutral.

The deer-hunting resolution, seconded by Dame Janet Fookes and Steven Norris, both Tory MPs, and the Right Rev John Baker, bishop of Salisbury, was proposed by Doreen Cronin and Diana Wilson, two former Tory councillors from Somerset.

The women set up the Devon and Somerset Residents' Association for Deer Protection after the incident in village of Porlock, Somerset, in October 1987, when a hind pursued by the Devon and Somerset Staghounds sought refuge on the roof of a school.

The two women said that they were surprised and delighted with the results of the vote.

Dame Jenkins said that the trust's council would, at its next meeting on December 13, take a serious account of the recommendations that the members had expressed. The council faces a particular

embarrassment over the 15,000 acres on Exmoor over which it controls the hunting rights, in that the largest portion, the 10,200 acre former Holnicote estate on the slopes of Dunkery Beacon, was given to it by Sir Richard Acland in 1944, with a memorandum stating his wish that deer hunting should be allowed to continue. Sir Richard, now 83, has recently written to Angus Stirling, director-general of the trust, reaffirming his position.

The trust will be under pressure from the anti-blood sports lobby to ignore Sir Richard's wishes, as they have no legal force. Yet it has always paid particular attention to the wishes of donors.

Sir Richard declined to comment yesterday, and said that he intended to make a statement in the near future.

It says that more than 10 million people, including one in five children, were living in poverty in 1987. They were defined as those on or below supplementary benefit level or on half the average income.

In the first eight years of the present government, the number of children living in households below the supplementary benefit level grew from 290,000 to 490,000, while those on and below the benefit level rose from 1.2 million to 2.5 million.

The share of pre-tax income for the poorest fifth fell from 0.5 to 0.3 per cent, and the richest fifth's rose from 45 per cent to 51 per cent. Post-tax income increased for the richest fifth from 40 to 45 per cent, and fell for the poorest fifth from 6.1 to 5.1 per cent.

*Poverty: The Focus (CPAG, 4th Floor, 1-5 Bath Street, London EC1V 9PY; £5.95)*

Leading article, page 11

## Spanish tourist chiefs aim to create Costa del Cricket

From HARVEY ELLIOTT IN BUDAPEST

THE fish and chip shop signs are being torn down along the Costa del Sol as Spain tries to change its image and attract the kind of British tourist who is more interested in local culture than cheap beer.

This more affluent visitor will, however, still want some reminder of home, according to local tourist officials. So with the help of public and private money they have built two stadiums in which the itinerant Englishman can indulge in what many regard as God's Own Game — cricket.

Already, the pitch at Torremolinos Beach Club has been tested by the county champions Middlesex, who played an inauguration game there at the end of last season, and a second is being prepared at Fuengirola near by.

Antonio Andrade, the Costa del Sol's marketing director, was reinforcing the message yesterday to 2,500 delegates at the annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta) in Budapest. According to Señor Andrade, the 50,000 British residents, and a growing number of Spanish, are more than capable of putting together sides to challenge the best that the Club Cricket Conference can throw at them.

In spite of the acknowledge-



Costa del Sol: efforts to change outdated image

ment that cricket is capable of calming even the rowdiest sun-seeker, the game is still in its infancy compared with golf on the Spanish southern coast. So many courses are being built that several airlines are planning charter flights from the United States, where golf is regarded as an essential part of a package holiday.

Señor Andrade said: "The Phoenicians left their mark on the Costa del Sol when they became the first tourists 4,000 years ago. They were followed

by the Greeks, Romans and Arabs, all of whom had their own ideas on what they wanted from a holiday."

"In the last 35 years the British have dominated and still account for 50 per cent of the total number of foreign tourists. The problem is that the things which attracted the less well-off in the 1960s have now resulted in a bad image for the region as a whole."

The region is spending £700 million on improving its facilities with 26 new golf courses and the refurbishment of 12 of the biggest hotels. Last year 1,700,000 Britons visited the Costa del Sol — 20 per cent down on the previous 12 months. The signs are that British holidaymakers are rejecting resorts that have become environmental victims of their own success.

The number of complaints from holidaymakers about environmental matters is, according to Abta, rising sharply forcing tour operators to rethink their attitudes.

John Boyle, chairman of the tour operators' group of Abta, said last night: "People are voting with their cheque books to go to places which are less cluttered with fewer high density buildings. They want to be part of the environment, not part of its destruction."



Berlin fragments: large pieces of the Berlin Wall attracting tourists' attention at The Economist plaza in St James's Street, central London. Fisher Fine Art will auction them this week. Meanwhile, a Cambridge archaeologist is campaigning to save a two-kilometre stretch of the wall in the most prominent part of the city, against the wishes of most Berliners (Simon Tait writes). Christopher Chippendale,

a curator at Cambridge university museum and editor of *Antiquity*, believes some of the wall should be restored. "There are a number of schemes being argued about, but it is the most important European monument of the 20th century and should not be left to Berliners to decide on," he said. His views are the subject of a new Channel 4 television series on archaeology, *Down to Earth*, to be televised from

tomorrow night. Dr Chippendale believes that a stretch of the wall beginning by the old Reichstag and stretching along the river Spree into the city could be a poignant permanent exhibit. "It's important to make a distinction between the Nazi period and the reasons for the wall, which was to do with the cold war." Many Germans wanted some of the wall preserved "but not their bit", he said. "All our effort goes

into preserving things that are considered fine art. Where we have a gap is in keeping things of historical importance which don't qualify as fine art." There was no example of a 1930s production-line car factory surviving, despite recent attempts to preserve one in America. "We should also be looking for monuments to nuclear weapons to preserve, but it is more difficult to identify one."

## Funding call for baby lung operation trials

BY JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

A LEADING paediatrician yesterday called on the government to fund clinical trials of a life-saving procedure for babies with damaged lungs.

Last month, a baby, only a few days old, had her blood oxygenated outside her body in a pioneering operation at Groby Road hospital, Leicestershire.

Rachael Cook, now 18 days old, is making good progress. The operation is believed to be the first time the technique, developed in America, has been successfully carried out in this country on such a small baby. However, charities had to meet the £5,000 cost of the procedure as it is not yet recognised by the National Health Service.

David Harvey, consultant paediatrician at Queen Charlotte's hospital, west London, called yesterday for proper clinical trials before the procedure was adopted nationwide.

Dr Harvey said that many paediatricians had been concerned that early trials in Europe and America had not been properly randomised, so that there was no comparison with similar babies who had not undergone the procedure. Recent studies in the US had, however, suggested the treatment could save some babies.

"We need more evidence. The government should fund proper trials so that we can assess if it is successful, determine how many babies would require it, and decide whether it should become available on the NHS," Dr Harvey said.

"Charities can always help out the health service where resources are stretched but we should not be relying on them to fund research."

Rachael Cook inhaled body fluids, which damaged her lungs when she was born. She was unable to oxygenate her blood after being put on a ventilator and was transferred to the specialist Groby Road hospital. Surgeons inserted tubes through her neck into her heart to withdraw her blood so that it could be artificially oxygenated by a machine, before being returned to the body.

Dr Harvey said that the costs of the operation were high and that it would probably benefit only a few dozen babies every year. It cannot be used on premature babies as their blood vessels are not large enough. The operation could, however, be of benefit to normal-weight babies.

The American was bought by the Variety Club of Great Britain and the treatment paid for by Heart-Link, a charity set up by the parents of sick children.

● A leading London teaching hospital has cancelled our patient appointments and told

GPs to stop referring orthopaedic patients, as part of a package of measures to save £2 million by March.

St Thomas's hospital has told local GPs they will have to refer elsewhere patients needing orthopaedic operations such as knee and hip replacements. Patients already with an appointment will not be seen.

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## Computer link to beat car thieves

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

FOR an élite band of car thieves, profits worth hundreds of millions of pounds a year begin at Dover.

The powers of insurance investigators end at the shore of the Channel, and they cannot recover the weekly average of almost 600 stolen cars taken on ferries to the Continent.

The Association of British Insurers (ABI) estimates that about 30,000 stolen cars are taken across the Channel each year — a third of the European cross-border traffic in stolen vehicles.

The expensive limousines and sports cars leaving Britain, often stolen by drug traffickers and arms dealers moving illicit merchandise, may be worth as much as £600 million. Most are not recovered because insurance investigators cannot act outside their own nations, even though they may be able to trace a stolen car's route.

Tracking is often not so difficult because thieves choose expensive models that provide comfort and reliability on long journeys and can be resold easily after being switched to left-hand drive.

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# High hopes over teacher shortage turn-around

In the dying days of Ille, education in the borough of Tower Hamlets, east London, was described as a "crisis out of control", David Tytler reports. Today, it is a different story

THERE was a small celebration in the staff room of Columbia primary school, Tower Hamlets, east London, just before half term. For the first time in four years, the school had a permanent staff of 23 teachers – and none of them had resigned.

Penny Bentley, who joined the school as its head teacher in 1986, when it was under the control of the Inner London Education Authority (Ilea), cannot hide her relief and pride in her staff. "I think we all feel very optimistic here. I have a full complement of 23 excellent teachers and that makes it possible to run a good school."

The situation is a far cry from the dying days of Ille, when education in Tower Hamlets was described as a "crisis out of control", when school places could not be found for 370 children and head teachers were having to send pupils home because there was nobody to teach them. The turn-around has surprised even Anne Sofer, chief education officer on the Liberal Democrat council. A member of Ille for ten years, latterly as a Social Democrat, she said: "I just don't want to make too many claims and would rather be cautious. There is no quick fix."

There are plans to build one new secondary and five primary schools, and the backlog of children, mostly Bangladeshi, who have been out of school for a year has fallen to 160 and is still dropping. An aggressive recruitment drive, coupled with assistance to teachers in their search for housing, has helped to reduce teaching vacancies dramatically.

This year, new teachers in the borough included 22 from America, nine from Bangladesh and a further five from The Netherlands. Jonathan Stokes, chairman of the education committee, said: "With the diverse community we have here it is right that it is reflected among the teachers. We are very pleased and, if things continue as they are, most difficulties will have been solved."

More money has been made available, with Tower Hamlets adding an extra £6 million to the £104 million Ille had allowed. No classes are without a teacher, although 77 primary and 26 secondary teachers are still needed. That means a vacancy level of about 5.5 per cent, compared with the January figure of 10.2 per cent. The Greater London average stands at 5.3 per cent.

Mrs Sofer and her staff will not criticise Ille but, listening to the difficulties that she has faced, it is clear

Education pages, 14-16

## Karpov defence ploy triumphs

By RAYMOND KIRK, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

THE tenth game of the world chess championship in New York, which ended early on Saturday morning, was a signal success for a new defensive strategy by the challenger, Anatoly Karpov. The game ended in a draw after 18 moves with every effort by the world champion, Gary Kasparov, who played white, to seize the initiative parried by Karpov's accurate defence.

Karpov added a new element to chess defensive strategy with his eighth move, Nf5. Clearly dissatisfied by the positions he had been getting from the Ruy Lopez opening in his earlier games as black, Karpov switched to the Petroff defence.

This defence has been known for about 150 years but no one has ever played Karpov's eighth move in this game before. For connoisseurs of defence it was a revelation. Karpov could do nothing but acquiesce in a symmetri-

The running scores are:

Karpov ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ 0 ½ ½

½ 5. Karpov ½ 0 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½

½ 5.

Kasparov white, Karpov black.

White Black White Black  
1 e4 e5 10 0e4+ 0e7  
2 Nf3 Nf6 11 Bg5 f6  
3 c4 a6 12 Bg4+ 0e7  
4 Nc3 Nc6 13 0-0+ 0e7  
5 d4 d5 14 Nf3+ 0e7  
6 Nf3 Nf6 15 p4 0e6  
7 Nc3 Nf5 16 Bc4+ 0e7  
8 Oe2 Nf6 17 Nf5+ 0e7  
9 Oe5 Nf6 18 Rfe1+

Draw agreed



Look and learn: Deepa Bhattacharjee, a teacher, gives pupils a mathematics lesson

## Hard left determined on calls for strikes

HARD LEFT teachers are determined to call strikes in the new year, it emerged from a special conference of the National Union of Teachers. In an attempt at unity, the moderate leadership agreed that strikes would be used as a last resort to support the union's claim for an all-round increase of £1,500 plus 10 per cent on present classroom pay, ranging from £9,000 to £16,000 (David Tytler writes).

Doug McAvoy, NUT general secretary, risked offending the national executive, which had carried the Scarborough conference by promising to support strikes if and when necessary, by saying "I do not believe there will be any strikes before Easter."

The hard-left teachers failed to persuade the conference to order a ballot of the NUT's 190,000 members by the end of November for a one-day strike early next year, to protest at the 1991-2 pay offer from the government-appointed Interim Advisory Committee on teachers' pay (IAC), followed by a campaign of escalating strike action.

The NUT wants an increase of about 20 per cent, while the IAC has been told to work within the middle range of white collar rises in the 12 months up to the end of this month, expected to be around 10 per cent. After the conference, Mr McAvoy said: "I

am delighted that the extreme left view, which was to rush into action, was defeated. It would have given us internal problems over membership and external problems in keeping parental and public support."

Richard Rieser, a teacher from Hackney, east London, who led the call for strike action, said: "The members will push for action before Easter with a one-day strike followed by a series of regional demonstrations." Gordon

## Tories consider nursery vouchers

A MANIFESTO commitment to introduce vouchers for nursery education is being given serious consideration by Conservative policy advisers (Nicholas Wood writes).

It is understood that members of the prime minister's Downing Street policy unit are taking a close interest in the progress of a voucher scheme in Wandsworth planned for next September. Parents of three and four-year-olds will be given a "passpart" entitling their children to a place in one of the council's nursery classes. The scheme could be extended to nurseries run by church schools or other voluntary-aided groups.

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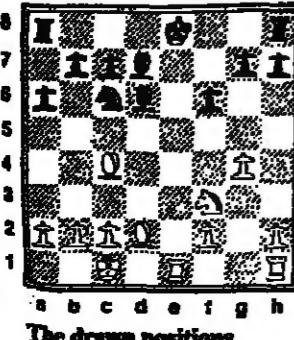
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# The man who buried Labour's defence handicap

IT WAS Gerald Kaufman who coined the devastating description of Labour's 1983 election manifesto as the longest suicide note in history. The phrase, one of the most memorable political quotations of the past decade, was wrongly attributed to Peter Shore.

It was to Mr Kaufman, the shadow foreign secretary, that Neil Kinnock turned in 1987 to bury the defence policy that had proved such an electoral handicap in the 1983 debacle, and to a lesser extent four years later. It was a task the Labour leader rightly perceived would be ripe for Mr Kaufman's political, forensic and, not least, writing skills.

He took it on, admitting that he knew little about defence. Two years later a policy committing Labour, at least for the time being, to keeping Polaris and three Trident submarines and throwing Britain's weapons into the super-power arms race sailed through a party conference that had only recently been solidly committed to unilateralism.

Mr Kaufman would not claim the sole credit for that. What he gave the party was a policy that was tailored to the rapidly changing world attitudes to disarmament (this was before the dramatic winter of 1989-90) and had the intellectual coherence to

enable many in the party to adopt long-held beliefs.

That has not, and will not, prevent Labour's opponents attempting to portray the party as soft on defence. The Conservatives continue to claim the party has not changed its spots and say the proof is in the policy. Mr Kaufman's plan to negotiate away Britain's weapons in return for Soviet concessions still means that Labour is prepared to envisage a situation in which Britain has no weapons while other potential aggressors have them. Ergo, Labour is still unilateralist.

Mr Kaufman says the Tory

said that the reference to the elimination of the nuclear capability means a worldwide elimination of nuclear weapons of which Britain's would be part.

Labour does not "predict any outcome or any date to the negotiations" to which the policy commits it. "We do not anticipate in advance what the outcome of negotiations will be. That is why we specifically rejected a timetable for Britain getting rid of its nuclear weapons."

When *The Times* suggested Mr Kaufman's remarks appeared to mean that the policy which had gone through the full party machine "in no way commits you to removing all British weapons while others remain elsewhere", he replied: "Exactly."

When it was put to him that that was not far from saying that he did not foresee circumstances in which all British nuclear weapons had gone while others remained elsewhere, Mr Kaufman said: "We have specifically refused to commit ourselves to the outcome of the negotiations."

Mr Kaufman would say that his remarks are a natural amplification of his policy. They appear to be a significant refinement.

Mr Kaufman believes that

transatlantic defence structure and opposes a military role for the EC. Nato, he says, was positioned on the basis that the West should be in a position to repel a Soviet land invasion. Today there is no iron curtain and no East Germany. If they were asked today to create an alliance to repel the Soviets it would seem absurd.

Mr Kaufman said: "Since we have got Nato the Labour party believes we ought to use it in a constructive way." Nato's existence removes any argument for giving the EC a military role

launched cruise missiles? "We won't be the only ones to take them," he says. What if others agree to do so? "That is something we would consider."

Defence will always be an emotional issue for Labour, as the vote at last month's party conference on military spending showed. Why had the leadership been so adamant against putting a price on the peace dividend, courting a headline-grabbing defeat in the process? Mr Kaufman said that it was difficult to work out the European average to which Labour was supposed to be advancing and any proposal could be overtaken by events, with two conventional force reduction agreements signed by the time Labour came to power.

Perhaps the greatest concern is the thousands of Labour supporting voters in defence manufacturing. Mr Kaufman said: "A Labour government will not want to create unemployment as a result of the ending of the cold war. It is agreed totally that the first call on defence savings has got to be making sure that the people displaced get new jobs."

Nowhere has Labour's foreign affairs and defence team been more sure-footed than on its attitude to the Gulf confrontation. Comparison with its con-

fused performance during the Falklands war has been stark. Citing his support for the original sanctions, Mr Kaufman said: "There will be no difference between us and the government as long as what we advocate is also the policy of the government."

Would the consensus break down if Saddam Hussein withdrew from Kuwait with his chemical weapons intact, and the West still moved against him. It seems unlikely, provided America and Britain continue to work through the UN. Mr Kaufman said: "If he withdrew unconditionally that would still leave him with a chemical and biological capability and nuclear potential. We do not want him to have that. How he is deprived of that is a matter for consideration. It must become a UN objective if we are to take international action on it."

He stops short of backing war crimes trials against President Hussein and his followers. To seek a UN resolution backing them at this stage would put too great a strain on the world coalition, he says.

The new defence policy, formulated after months of study by the review team but written in a single afternoon by Mr Kaufman, has stood up well to world



Kaufman: unilateralist claim by Tories 'daft and desperate'

changes. He can claim that many of its key proposals, opposition to Lance modernisation, abandonment of Nato's flexible response strategy and adoption of a no first use of nuclear weapons policy, have even more relevance now and are being accepted. Defence may never be a winner for Labour. If it is no longer a loser, Mr Kinnock has Mr Kaufman to thank for shredding the defence aspects of that suicide note.

## Bootle battle is for first among losers

By PETER MULLIGAN

JAMES Clappison, the Conservative candidate in this week's Bootle by-election, could have done without a government crisis, Genial and cheerful, which is just as well in the circumstances, he is standing in hostile territory where a Labour victory on Thursday is assured.

His battle is to retain second place, defending a 41-vote lead over the Liberal Democrat in a by-election in May.

Mr Clappison, aged 34, a barrister, responding before television cameras to questions about Sir Geoffrey Howe's resignation, did what he could. He discounted major policy differences between the protagonists, offered loyalty to the prime minister, and attacked Labour's change of tack on Europe.

His performance will, however, go largely unnoticed by the 70,600 electorate. Although he reports that some Labour voters admire Mrs Thatcher's strong line on matters European, his task is immense. The Tories experienced a fall from more than 10,000 votes at the 1987 general election to 3,220 in May. His relegation battle is being

fought in a forlorn urban constituency between Liverpool city centre and the Mersey. Tower blocks, a stock pile of coal and a long line of cranes are among local landmarks.

John Cunningham, the Liberal Democrat candidate, a nurse and, at 25, the youngest member of Liverpool city council, expects Mr Clappison to lose his deposit. He taunts the Tory for not being local, and, after the Liberal Democrat's recent triumph at Eastbourne, predicts a significant rise in support.

Nevertheless, Liberal Democrats believe that government difficulties on EC policy will mean a swing in their favour. Paddy Ashdown, their leader, visiting the campaign office, said: "I would be the last to claim that the inaccuracies are discussed in every pub in Bootle. But it is the perception that counts."

Labour's candidate is Joe Benton, aged 57, a local man who is certain to become MP for Bootle, held for the party at

the May by-election by the late Mike Carr with a majority of almost 24,000.

Criticising the government's record, Mr Benton says that unemployment in Bootle is three times the national average. A recession could mean more redundancies in a district in which more than half of the population are on some kind of state benefit.

Mr Benton, who is a magistrate and works for Girobank, the Labour leader, to the top of a grain terminal on the docks to view the constituency. Every ward is Labour-controlled.

A long-serving councillor making his first attempt to become an MP, he describes reaction on the doorstep simply. "I get the feeling that deep down they are saying anything is better than Thatcherism."

With this by-election coming so soon after that of May, which was caused by the death of Labour's Allan Roberts, a certain amount of weariness is likely among the electorate, and the turn-out may be low.

By-election, May 1990: Carr (Lab), 26,737; Clappison (C), 3,220; Cunningham (Lib Dem), 3,179; Brady (Green), 1,267



Joy Atkin, the Tory candidate, with the Undercliffe Cemetery and the Bradford North constituency behind her

## Tory poll campaign swamped by events

By RICHARD FORD  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

OUTSIDE John Street market two life-long Tory voters offered Joy Atkin their support in this week's Bradford North by-election by telling her that the party needed a morale boost. Nearing the end of a desultory canvass in the city centre on Saturday, the candidate blurted out a heartfelt, "oh yes, we do."

It is hard not to feel some sympathy for the pleasant Miss Atkin. After a series of early blunders, her campaign has been all but overwhelmed by Sir Geoffrey Howe's resignation, and its consequences for the government. The outcome of Thursday's poll has taken on fresh significance as the party struggles to hold on to second place in a seat it held between 1983-87.

A disastrous result in Bradford North, where Labour had a majority of 1,633 in 1987, would surely test the nerves of Conservative MPs in a swathe of Tory-held marginals across northern England.

Miss Atkin is not the candidate best equipped to handle the upsurge of interest in the by-election. On Saturday, as one former Conservative voter complained of Mrs Thatcher going "off the rails" during the last 12 months, Miss Atkin replied lamely: "The media do go for her. And the way they have harassed me, it is unbelievable."

It was left to Sir Michael Shaw, the Conservative MP for Scarborough, to stress that the government was a team and that the prime minister should leave senior colleagues to run their departments.

In the final days of the campaign Labour will highlight Mrs Thatcher's style of leadership and the divisions in the Conservative party. However, in its anxiety to ensure that in an event of a poor Conservative result it is not the candidate but government policy that gets most of the blame, Labour even expresses some sympathy for Miss Atkin.

Labour's Kinnockite and cautious candidate, Terry Rooney, has emphasised his local credentials as the deputy leader of the council but he, too, has been careful to prevent any slips in a campaign for a seat Labour must win with a handsome majority to retain credibility as the alternative government. Mr Rooney has fought on local issues, in particular the poll tax and education, seen even by Conservative campaign workers as key topics.

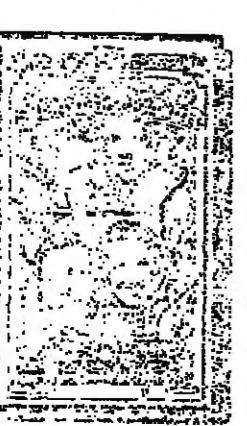
In private, Conservatives and Labour are in agreement on something else: The voters are not interested in Sir Geoffrey's reason for resigning or in the intricacies of future developments in Europe. It is the subliminal message that there is something wrong with the government that is causing trouble.

The Liberal Democrats can scarcely conceal their delight at the Tories' troubles. Over the weekend, they were trying to place as many posters in the constituency as possible, in the hope of creating a bandwagon effect and securing second place for their candidate, David Ward.

Candidate Joy Atkin (Con): William Becker (Monster Raving Loony); Joseph Floyd (Christian); Michael Knott (Green); Noel Nowosiel (Lib); David Pidcock (Islamic); Tony Rooney (Lab); Robert Timney (Nat); David Ward (Lib Dem); Malcolm Wiglesworth (Ind. Con); anti-Poll Tax.

Ronald Butt, page 10  
Leading article, page 11  
Letters, page 11

## Don't climb every mountain for musicals, go to Smith's.



There's more to discover at WH SMITH.

## Tory MPs and public at odds over backing Thatcher on Europe

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

TWICE as many Tory MPs think Mrs Thatcher right over her handling of Europe as believe her wrong, according to the latest opinion poll.

A survey by One Line Telephone Services, a Mori subsidiary, for yesterday's BBC Television *On The Record* programme, showed 62 per cent of them backing Mrs Thatcher while 31 per cent believed her wrong.

It makes an interesting contrast with the general public, which believes her wrong by a margin of 45 to 41 percentage points, according to a weekend Mori poll for *The Sunday Times*.

Other One Line findings were that 19 per cent of Tory MPs see Mrs Thatcher as a liability while 65 per cent still rate her an asset. Intriguingly, while 20 MPs in marginal seats reckoned her an asset by a margin of 75 to 5 percentage points, the 110 in non-marginal seats split only 64 points to 22 in her favour.

In marginal seats, 85 per cent wanted Mrs Thatcher to stay on. In non-marginal seats only 74 wanted her not to resign.

The writer of opinion poll since the resignation of Sir Geoffrey Howe last Thursday has essentially set out to answer three questions: how much support Mrs Thatcher has for her attitudes on Europe, whether she should continue as Prime Minister or resign, and under whom the Conservatives would have the best chance of winning the next election? Is she right or wrong on Europe?

For *The Sunday Times*, Mori found the public evenly split at 43 per cent in its satisfaction with the way Mrs Thatcher represented Britain within the EC. On economic and monetary union, 45 per cent believed she was wrong, 41 per cent that she was right. With Mrs Thatcher insisting that she will not allow the imposition of a single European currency in Britain, 40 per cent want such a currency

created and 42 per cent oppose it. Among Tory supporters, 37 per cent back a single currency and 50 per cent oppose it.

NOP for *The Mail on Sunday* found 34 per cent of the public in favour of a single currency and 55 per cent against, but its question added the rider "if this means losing the pound sterling". NMR for *The Independent on Sunday* found 48 per cent support for a single currency and 40 per cent against. Sixty in ten people said the pound sterling should never be abandoned, with one in three disagreeing. The findings suggest popular support for John Major's plan for a "hard ecu" common currency to run alongside national currencies. Should she resign or stay?

For *The Mail on Sunday*, which showed 64 per cent of the electorate dissatisfied with Mrs Thatcher's performance, NOP recorded 65 per cent saying Mrs Thatcher should stand down before the next election with only 31 per cent saying she should not.

ICM for *The Sunday Times* found 59 per cent of Conservative supporters wanting a leadership election this autumn. Among the public, the figure was 72 per cent but an *Observer* poll of 84 MPs found 60 saying there should be no challenge, 9 saying perhaps and only 15 saying yes. The likelihood of a leadership challenge was put at No - 48, Perhaps - 24, Yes - 12.

Would they support Mrs Thatcher in any such contest? Yes - 51, Perhaps - 21, No - 12.

An NMR survey for *The Independent on Sunday* found 39 per cent of the public saying that Mrs Thatcher should stand down.

ICM interviewed 1,462 adults face to face on October 26/27 and 1,000 by phone on November 1/2, NMR 1,066 voters in 53 constituencies on November 3, NMR 1,066 voters in 54 constituencies on November 2/3, Mori 1,085 adults in 54 constituencies on November 2/3.

Major: backing for "hard ecu" line

Ronald Butt, page 10  
Leading article, page 11  
Letters, page 11

King in peace to Eu

Frontline: in Am

KING HU SAIN of Middle East negotiates with European leaders to meet President Bush. Pairs took British Thatchers, on the diplomatic mission. At war in the Gulf, the Jordanian king had received a delegation from President Sadek to him during the Gulf War. The minister, a Jordanian, was included in the group. United Nations prepared a delegation to meet him. In the Gulf, the delegation tried to take a stand, but always remained neutral.

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# Brandt sets off on hostage mission with Bonn's blessing

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

WILLY Brandt, the former West German chancellor, flies to Baghdad today on board a Lufthansa Airbus, taking with him £300,000 worth of medical supplies and children's food. He has the best wishes of the German government for his mission to free as many hostages as possible.

While The Netherlands called for a special meeting of EC foreign ministers to try to prevent any further missions of this sort by prominent individuals from member states, the Bonn government issued a statement saying that its goal remained in line with the Rome summit's declaration which called for the immediate release of hostages from all countries.

Hans van den Broek, the Dutch foreign minister, asked for the special EC meeting because, he said, his country was "concerned over the continuation of missions and that five days after an EC summit during which a declaration was issued saying there would be no missions to Iraq, the Brandt mission was announced."

Community ministers will therefore meet in Rome today or tomorrow in the margins of a Council of Europe session, when the German government can expect to be asked to explain what other countries, especially Britain, regard as a gross breach of the unanimous position agreed by the summit against official support for individual initiatives of that kind.

The unsolicited statement by the Christian Democrat-led government suggests that with an election only a month away, it is ready to risk EC condemnation rather than allow Herr Brandt, a Social Democrat, to win all the glory for what is domestically a very popular mission. Relatives of hostages have demonstrated outside the chancellery in Bonn and opinion polls show that there is wide backing for negotiations to win their release.

In its statement, the government tried to justify backing the Brandt mission by setting it in a wider context than the community. "In the interests of the people concerned, the federal government wishes success to Willy Brandt's journey," it said. "It hopes that as many hostages as possible, German and citizens of other states, will be freed."

Less than without consulting Herr Brandt, the government tried but failed to enlarge his mission to include Willy de Clerq, the Belgian European commissioner, and Emilio Colombo, the former Italian prime minister. Yesterday's statement explained that they would not be going for two reasons. One was that the Iraqi invitation to visit Baghdad had been made to Herr Brandt only in his capacity as president of the Socialist International and did not include members of other political groups. The other was that the United Nations had not been prepared to approve of such a delegation to act on its behalf.

Herr Brandt, who dislikes the way the coalition government has tried to take credit for his mission, said at the weekend that he had always intended to go alone and

had never tried to win the backing of Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general.

"I am man enough to make the points I have to make on my own," the Nobel prize-winner politician said proudly. "I am Willy Brandt I am known in the world even without a letter of recommendation from Pérez de Cuellar." His mission, he said, would be both humanitarian and political. "It is obvious what humanitarian means. Political efforts will mean finding out if there is an alternative to war."

He sets out with high expectations for winning the release of a large number of hostages. According to an SPD spokesman, he does not even expect to have to negotiate on the question of hostages, although he added that reports were "nonsense" claiming Herr Brandt had been given a promise in advance that all 400 Germans and up to 100 other Europeans would be freed.

The fact that the former chancellor asked Lufthansa for the use of a wide-bodied Airbus capable of carrying up to 375 passengers suggests he must hope to come back with more than the 33 Britons handed over to Edward Heath, the former British prime minister. Within government circles here some scorn has been poured on Mr Heath for trying to win the release of only British hostages. The fact that Herr Brandt is going to try on behalf of all nations is seen as further evidence that his mission is not one included in the terms of the EC summit declaration.

At the special EC meeting, support for the German position could also come from France. Claude Cheysson, the former French foreign minister and EC commissioner, who has been charged by President Mitterrand to explain France's position on Iraq, said in a television interview on Saturday that a hardline attitude had little to do with European concerns.

M Cheysson, who refused to confirm or deny reports that he had seen Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister, in Baghdad before the release of all French hostages, said: "The American economy would benefit a lot from a war... Whatever preoccupations are guiding George Bush, these are not European preoccupations." Meanwhile, David Lange, the former New Zealand prime minister, is on his way to Iraq to plead for the release of around 20 New Zealanders held hostage there.

Michael Howard, page 10



Thence up: James Baker, US Secretary of State, encouraging troops of the 1st Cavalry Division in the Saudi Arabian desert yesterday.

Mr Baker is making a seven-nation tour to talk to key allies on possible military action against Iraq should sanctions fail

## Baker sounds out allies on options

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

JAMES BAKER, the US Secretary of State, yesterday began an eight-day tour of Arab and European nations to sound out America's key allies on possible joint military action against Iraq.

"We've got questions for our coalition partners," he told reporters on his plane. "We'd like to know under what conditions and subject to what constraints they'd be willing to consider certain types of action."

Specific matters on which Mr Baker will be taking the allied pulse include how much longer the trade embargo should be given to work, whether military action should be limited to Kuwait or extend to Iraq as well, and whether the allies would be willing to suffer the high number of casualties he believes would be incurred.

Before meeting Bahraini leaders yesterday morning, Mr Baker flew by helicopter to Saudi Arabia to meet some of the American troops there, again underlining to President Saddam that the US is just as serious about the use of force. In spite of the bellicose statements of President Bush last week, administration officials believe that the Iraqi leader is still not fully convinced that the US has the stomach for a war, and that he will not consider disengaging.

During the week Mr Baker will meet representatives of the other four permanent members of the UN Security Council. He said this could lead to a UN resolution specifically authorising the use of force against Iraq, although the US believes it already has the necessary authority. Mr Bush "would like to maintain as much of the international consensus as he can", said Mr Baker.

"The overall purpose of the trip is to discuss with our coalition partners strengthening the full range of measures that we have employed to isolate Saddam Hussein – political measures, economic measures and military measures, and thereby to lay a foundation for the possible future exercise of all options," he said.

"This will improve the prospects of a peaceful resolution and at the same time permit us to be prepared to consider all options if peaceful ones don't work."

As such, the tour is designed not

just to bolster the cohesion and resolve of the international coalition against Iraq, but also to ram the point home to President Saddam Hussein that the US is just as serious about the use of force. In spite of the bellicose statements of President Bush last week, administration officials believe that the Iraqi leader is still not fully convinced that the US has the stomach for a war, and that he will not consider disengaging.

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But there is no doubt that

## Israel rejects UN conference call

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

ISRAEL should not be judged by the world's "biggest murderers", a cabinet minister said last night as Jerusalem rejected the notion of a conference on the protection of the Palestinians.

A conference of the Geneva Convention signatories is a conference of states who actively maintain murderous dictatorships," Ehud Olmert, the health minister, said after the weekly cabinet meeting, adding: "The thought that we will be judged by the biggest murderers in the world seems like something we should not agree to."

The cabinet has rejected the suggestion of Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, that the UN Security Council might convene the signatories of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention to consider whether Israel is complying with the convention by protecting the Palestinian population under its control. Señor Pérez de Cuellar put forward the idea in his report

at the end of last week on the Temple Mount killings.

The refugee camps of the occupied Gaza Strip at the weekend saw some of the worst violence since the *intifada* began nearly three years ago. Repeated clashes on Saturday and again yesterday left nearly 300 Arabs wounded by live rounds and plastic and rubber bullets, according to UN sources in Gaza. One Arab was shot dead and scores more were wounded by beatings, tear gas and gravel canisters. The Israeli army put the number of wounded at 115. It said many of the injured sustained "light to moderate" wounds and were released from hospital the same day.

But there is no doubt that

fervor of Palestinian anger, or the toughness of the Israeli response. The riots were provoked by the death late on Friday of a Palestinian being held for interrogation in an Israeli prison in Gaza City.

The Israeli authorities said the man, Abd Al-Mohamed Za'ani, aged 35, had committed suicide by hanging himself on strips torn from his prison blanket. His family refused to allow the authorities to remove his body for burial, insisting on a post-mortem examination today.

Some of the worst clashes were in the village of Beita Hanoun, the home of the dead man, but they spread throughout the Gaza Strip. UN and Palestinian witnesses said that, at Jabalia and Rafah refugee camps, Arab rioters had been showered with a hail of stones released from a "kind of box" slung beneath helicopters hovering overhead. An army spokesman said he knew nothing of this.

Yesterday, with the credibility gap between Israelis and Palestinians wider than ever in the wake of Temple Mount deaths, hardly a Palestinian could be found who did not believe that Mr Za'ani had been tortured and killed while undergoing interrogation. Arab sources recalled that Mr Za'ani was the eighth Palestinian to die during interrogation since the *intifada* began, and the fourth to die in the central prison at Gaza.

Nearly a year ago an American doctor called in by Palestinian relatives concluded that an Arab who had died in the Gaza prison had received fatal blows to the stomach during questioning. But the Israeli army yesterday insisted that Mr Za'ani had died by his own hand.

## Irgun bomber dies

Yisrael Levy, who led the 1946 bombing of Jerusalem's King David hotel, which housed the British Government Secretariat and army headquarters, killing 91 people, died on Friday aged 64. The blast also injured 109 people. Mr Levy was a member of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, the militant Jewish underground fighting the British for independence in the 1940s under the leadership of Menachem Begin, a future prime minister of Israel. (AP)

## Call on Anglicans

Edward Heath yesterday called on the Church of England to intervene in the Gulf confrontation and help set up talks between Iraq and Kuwait. He said the problem must be settled by Arabs. Mr Heath told the BBC's Radio 4 that the House of Bishops of the Church of England should break its silence on the Gulf issue. The bishops have decided not to speak because of the diversity of opinion within their ranks.

## Oil gap filled

Riyadh – Saudi Arabia's oil production passed 2.8 million barrels a day last week and is expected to rise to 8.5 million barrels early next year, the highest in a decade, according to Hisham Nazir, the Saudi oil minister, at the weekend. The rise in production, along with increases by other Opec members, means that the estimated loss of 4 million barrels a day from Kuwait and Iraq due to the UN embargo has already been made up. (NYT)

## 'Disarm' demand

Damascus – Syria is insisting that all groups in Beirut except the regular Lebanese army must disarm. Diplomats said a statement announcing the decision, made by Muhammad Salman, the information minister, included Palestinian commandos, who are not yet a party to new security agreements in the capital. The diplomats said Syria would tolerate armed Palestinian groups in south Lebanon so long as Israel retained a buffer strip there. (Reuter)

## Iran plea for PoWs

Nicosia – Iran yesterday accused Iraq of holding hundreds of Iranian prisoners of war despite Baghdad's claim that it had freed them all. Hojjatoleslam Akbar Abutorbabi, Ayatollah Khamenei's representative for prisoner-of-war affairs, said Tehran has submitted a list of 231 Iranians still held in Iraq to the International Committee of the Red Cross. (AP)

## Key role for special forces

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

AS WAR talk increases in Washington, the role special forces will play in any offensive is becoming an increasingly important part of military planning. Both America and Britain are believed to have sent their elite units to the Gulf.

From America they include the Green Berets, Delta Force, the unit modelled on Britain's SAS, and the navy's Seals. Britain has sent SAS squadrons and units of the Royal Marines' Special Boat Squadron.

In the British operation in the South Atlantic in 1982, both SAS and SBS units were infiltrated into South Georgia and the Falkland Islands before the main landing forces arrived. But, sources insisted yesterday, there was no

question of sending undercover units into Kuwait or Iraq at this stage, since no political decision had been made about mounting an offensive. The risks would be too great. If the Iraqis discovered an undercover team, it would enable Saddam Hussein to claim that he was the victim of an act of aggression.

However, if the allied forces did move against the Iraqi units of special forces would be among the first ground troops to enter enemy territory. Their mission would be to infiltrate behind the lines to disrupt the Iraqi command structure at the same time as gathering intelligence and reconnaissance.

Green Berets and American navy commandos, as well as the SAS, would be involved in destroying communications as a way of causing confusion in the Iraqi chain of command. A military expert said: "The special operations would be aimed at leaving Iraqi troops running around like headless chickens. Killing the generals and disrupting the chain of command would be top priorities."

It is believed that special forces units with electronic jamming equipment are operating near the Kuwaiti border already. In a war this equipment would be used to block radar signals and hamper Iraqi aircraft. American special forces are also reported to be conducting weapons training with some of the Arab troops.

## Desert sands hold surprises for straying French soldiers

FROM REUTER IN SAUDI ARABIA

THE desert between Iraqi troops and the multinational force in Saudi Arabia is not as empty as it looks. Soldiers patrol deep into the desolate no man's land and Bedouin nomads roam between the armies, some of them apparently with other concerns than tending their sheep and camels.

Three French soldiers were detained by Iraqi troops last Monday after apparently straying across the border to reconnoitre the featureless terrain they may have to fight on.

Their detention and handing over to the French embassy in Baghdad were disclosed only on Saturday to the 5,500 French troops stationed in northeastern Saudi Arabia. The three soldiers arrived home yesterday after being freed by Baghdad, airport officials said in Paris. The three men arrived in Paris on a scheduled flight from Amman

and were whisked away from the airport, avoiding journalists. The incident embarrassed Paris when Iraq revealed it on Friday and then said it was freeing them in appreciation of a special relationship with France. The three, a captain and two non-commissioned officers, were in a jeep on a reconnaissance patrol when they bumped into Iraqi troops. No shots were fired, the French army said. Iraq handed over the men, the jeep, equipment and weapons to the French embassy in Baghdad the day after the incident. They were flown to Amman on Saturday.

Their commander, Brigadier-General Jean-Pierre Mouscardes, barred reporters from questioning soldiers about the embarrassing incident. Officers of the French 1st Spahis tank regiment earlier told reporters they had been on patrols deep into the

man's land, venturing within a few kilometres of the Iraqi border. On such patrols, they often came across Bedouins who now drive Japanese pick-up trucks rather than ride camels. But some nomads carried binoculars and sophisticated cameras superfluous to their traditional trade.

"We saw Bedouin tents with 50 ft antennae sticking out," Captain Marc Randon, a squadron leader, said. "On one patrol, we stopped a Bedouin with huge binoculars and a large gun holster under his djellaba," he said.

The man, surrounded by French soldiers armed with assault rifles, made no attempt to escape. They let him go. Another officer said his men last month detained three Bedouins who wandered around the French camp, and handed them over to the Saudi military. He said they turned out to be Saudi security

men checking out the Bedouins for Iraqi intelligence agents. Other encounters were more friendly. Tank crews sometimes stopped for the ritual cup of tea in Bedouin tents.

Bedouins ignore borders and the captain said it was difficult to make out if they were Saudis or Iraqis. Some nomads or spies. "Some of them come to our camp just because they lost their way," he said.

He was surprised at their resilience in the face of constant movement of armour and soldiers and the threat of a destructive war. "They seem not to give a damn, and they go on living on the most dangerous border in the world," he said.

One of his men saw them as a reassuring presence. "As they are here we know it'll be all right. But they suddenly disappear..." French troops troops

here have also suffered a culinary setback. The French army usually feasts on fancier food than most of the world's fighting men. But its soldiers are on harder rations than usual in the desert trenches of Saudi Arabia.

The Muslim ban on pork has

meant a drastic rewriting of the French military menu, costing France a clear gastronomical lead in the multinational force ranged against Iraq.

French soldiers' standard

*Rations de Combat*

have 15 different menus, three more than the American Meals Ready to Eat (MRE) and the British equivalent. Pork has been removed from rations sent to the French troops in Saudi Arabia, cutting the number of their menus to five.

US and British military

sources said pork could not be cut from their rations sealed in

plastic bags. But the French are hard at work to maintain their reputation for fine cuisine. While US troops munch crackers and packaged bread, the French have brought in an army baker to produce hundreds of crusty bread daily. They drive regularly from their desert positions to the town of Hafit al-Batin to shop for fresh fruit and vegetables.

One squad in the 1st Spahis armoured regiment is watering a small square of sand which it plans to turn into an oasis-like potato garden. In time, they will have a steady supply of French fries. If the conflict lasts long enough, it will be chips with nearly everything. Amateur cooks already take turns in each squad, sizzling onions and mixing condiments to try to improve the bill of fare.

# Senate race of the two Toms may be decided by a whisker

EVER since obscure Georgia peanut farmer Jimmy Carter breezed into the White House after Democrats in Iowa unexpectedly chose him as their 1976 presidential candidate, American politicians have treated the geographical heart of their country with pragmatic respect. For politicians, the voting patterns of a region known to generations of American schoolchildren as an expanse of griddle-flat cornfields settled by Germans and Scandinavians in the 1800s are gripping in their very ordinariness.

This year's race for a Senate seat between Tom Harkin, a former navy fighter pilot who boasts a hell-raising brand of populism, and Tom Tauke, his milder-mannered Republican rival, is no exception. The contest, dubbed the "battle of the two Toms", is

among the closest in the country although the two could hardly be more different. So far apart are they on issues ranging from abortion to farm subsidies that Mr Harkin has taken to joking that the one thing they agree on is probably daylight saving time.

Mr Harkin, who grew up in a tiny rural town, has been in office for the past six years and has the edge in opinion polls. He has built his career on a "little guy versus the rich guy" message despite owning a holiday home in the Bahamas.

Against him, however, is history: Iowa has never re-elected a Democratic Senator. In addition the state has a tendency to vote Republican at a time of farm prosperity despite recession in other areas of the country. Furthermore, Iowa's farmers,

On the eve of the American mid-term elections, Susan Ellicott finds the voters of Iowa most troubled by the standing of President Bush after his budget wrangle

meat packers, small-town storekeepers and machine-tool factory workers are notorious floating voters. The state was represented in the Senate by conservative Republicans through most of the 1980s and by liberal Democrats through most of the 1970s.

Political analysts point out that Mr Harkin could be vulnerable because he did not do much win the 1984 race as Roger Jepsen, his Republican opponent, lost it by making himself a laughing stock, mainly by arguing that his position entitled him to drive to work

alone in a lane reserved for cars with four passengers. He also tried to justify a trip to a massage parlour by claiming he thought it was a health spa.

"Iowans are very broad-minded about pornography and such things," said Lyle Scheelhouse, a grain and livestock farmer and Harkin supporter from the western prairie town of Moville, "but they cannot forgive arrogance."

Besides, he added, with the self-effacement of someone used to being told he lives in the middle of nowhere, "who cares if you're a

challenger when Mr Bush, expressing delight at "standing here with a US Senator who supports me", turned to Charles Grassley, whose term on Capitol Hill expires in 1992, before going on to endorse Mr Tauke. Republican fund-raisers shuffled out into the chilly evening wondering if this was a slight in retaliation for their candidate's vote against the budget bill sought by Mr Bush a month earlier.

To the horror of easily offended Iowans, the candidates have turned to negative commercials in the home stretch. Mr Tauke, advised by political consultants to take a more combative stab at the incumbent, launched television commercials painting Mr Harkin as the champion of higher taxes and higher spending, the standard anti-Democrat war-cry. In re-

sponse, Mr Harkin is running the slogan "Tauke for the rich; Harkin for fairness."

As David Yepsen, a veteran political writer for *The Des Moines Register*, observed: "By the standards of dirty tactics set in Texas, North Carolina and California, this is a church picnic." But a strong Lutheran tradition prevails in the so-called Hawkeye state. Iowans are among the most politically informed of Americans but, descended from northern Europeans seeking to avoid war, they are also unusually dovish, frugal and opposed to mud-slinging, and they share the growing national intolerance for modern electioneering. "People are just sick of it," said Jackie Kolb, an office manager.

Leading article, page 11

## Bucharest rally urged to send volunteers to help Moldavia

By MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

AS THE Soviet authorities reported "stability" in the troubled areas of Soviet Moldavia yesterday, chanting demonstrators in Bucharest called for the region's return to Romanian control.

The protesters marched from Bucharest's Liberty Park towards the Soviet embassy in support of Moldavia's ethnic Romanian majority. The organisers urged the cheering throng to sign up for volunteer units to help the Moldavian Romanians.

The demonstration was staged by the opposition Free Democratic Party and an association promoting ethnic and cultural rights of Romanians in the former Romanian territories of Bucovina and Bessarabia, annexed under the 1940 Nazi-Soviet pact. At least six people are believed to have died in clashes in Moldavia at the weekend.

"We ask for the formation of volunteer units to protect Moldavia's integrity," Gheorghe Gavrila Copil, president of a cultural group linking Bucharest with the Moldavian capital, Kishinev, told the crowd. "However, the volunteer units will not cross the border unless our help is asked by our brothers across the border."

The crowd, waving Romanian flags, shouted: "Bessarabia is part of Romania. The Moldavians are our blood brothers. We'll never leave them alone."

Protesters accused President Ion Iliescu, a Moscow-educated ex-communist, of having a secret agreement with President Gorbachev not to reopen the Moldavian question. Brandishing old maps showing Bessarabia as Romanian territory, demonstrators chanted, "Down with the Russian jackboot" and "Down with the Molotov-Gorbachev-Iliescu pact".

"The government should have taken a more decisive stand on this issue. But they (the government) are performing a very dangerous slalom," said protesting Romanian actor Ion Caramiru. "I'm sure that Bessarabia is part of a script like the Baltic countries. The Russians never intended to disrupt their empire politically, but only economically," Mr Caramiru told Reuters news agency.

The Dniester and Gagauz regions of Soviet Moldavia were both reported by the official Soviet news agency Tass to have "stabilised" yesterday, after clashes in the Dniester on Friday that resulted in six deaths. The local authorities in the Dniester region declared a state of emergency on Friday after learning that detachments of ethnic Romanian volunteers had arrived in the region. A subsequent armed clash resulted in the six deaths and dozens of injured. Over the weekend, President Gorbachev received Moldavian leaders and told them that he opposed any break-up of the republic along ethnic lines. At the same time, he demanded that all volunteer detachments be disbanded forthwith. The Moldavian prime minister, Mircea Drak, yesterday convened Mr Gorbachev's words to the republic's parliament as support for the republic's leadership. But other reports said that Mr Gorbachev had called for the prime minister's resignation.

The Soviet prime minister, Nikolai Ryzhkov, blamed Moldavian leaders. "Responsibility for what is happening lies on the shoulders of the Moldavian leaders. If they do not take steps to bring about a drastic improvement in the situation, we will take more resolute measures," he said.

Mr Gorbachev's stance on Moldavia was attacked by a meeting of Interfront leaders in Moscow at the weekend. The Interfront organisations are groups established to defend the interests of Russians in areas dominated by other nationalities and are believed to enjoy strong support from the military.

The violence in Moldavia, where Mr Gorbachev appeared to support the Moldavian authorities against a predominantly Russian area which had tried to declare itself independent, led Interfront leaders to accuse him of "sanctioning civil war" in the republic.



Women triumphant: an ecstatic Gro Harlem Brundtland, Norway's Labour prime minister for the third time since 1981, receiving a hug of congratulations from a well-wisher outside the royal palace after announcing her new government. Altogether nine of the 19 new ministers are women, in keeping with a policy of sexual equality that Mrs Brundtland pioneered in her Cabinet of

1986 (Terry Samuels writes from Oslo). A reputation as global philanthropists, by reappointing Thorvald Stoltenberg as her foreign minister. Last year Mr Stoltenberg, aged 41, a show-business personality, as Minister of Culture. She started out as a singer of *visor*, a unique Nordic form of ballad, but is best known outside Norway as the television hostess of the 1986 Eurovision Song Contest. Mrs Brundtland, aged 51, has inadvertently damaged the Nordic

## Moscow ceremony for new cathedral

By MARY DEJEVSKY

THE Russian Orthodox Church and Soviet state converged in a corner of Red Square yesterday, at a ceremony to lay the foundation stone for Moscow's first new cathedral since the Bolshevik revolution. As dusk gathered, an ecclesiastical procession of blue-robed priests, bearing gold staves and bejewelled icons, moved slowly across the square from the newly reconsecrated Cathedral of St Basil.

Led by Aleksei, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, the procession concluded with a large portrait of the last Tsar, Nicholas II, the black, white and gold imperial flag, and banners of the imperial regiments, borne aloft by young men in uniforms of the imperial army. After passing the GUM department store, festooned with a vast red and white image of Lenin in preparation for Wednesday's anniversary of the revolution, they came to a halt beside the Historical Museum and opposite the mausoleum of Lenin.

A two-hour service was relayed to several hundred onlookers, made resive by police who easily outnumbered those admitted to the ceremony. The cathedral, for which the money has been raised by voluntary contributions, replaces the Kazan cathedral which stood on the same site until its destruction by Stalin in 1936.

At yesterday's service, a festival of lavish ritual and religious renewal, the chant set for such occasions resounded poignantly across Red Square: "Oh Lord, save Thy people and bless Thine inheritance."

The campaign for the rebuilding of the cathedral began in the early 1980s, and two years ago a fund-raising committee was set up. Yesterday, the day of the original cathedral's patronal icon, Our Lady of Kazan, the ceremony ended with an antiphonal rendering of "Many years," the song traditionally sung on feast days.

## Musical stage star Mary Martin dies

By JOAN YOUNG

MARY Martin, the girl who vowed to "wash that man right out of my hair" in the musical *South Pacific*, died yesterday at her home in Rancho Mirage, California, aged 76.

One of the most enchanting stars of the 20th Century musical stage and screen, she first won attention when she sang "My Heart Belongs to Daddy" in Cole Porter's *Leave It to Me* on Broadway in 1938.

She accompanied the song with a striptease which by today's standards would scarcely set the boards alight but which at the time was a showstopper.

During the 1940s she appeared in a number of films including *Birth of the Blues*, but most of them did badly at the box office

and she never really took to the screen. Her renaissance came when she played Peter Pan on Broadway, which was later immortalised on television and for which she won several awards.

After her success as Nellie Forbush in *South Pacific*, Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein wrote *The Sound of Music* expressly with her in mind in the starring role of the irrepressible postulant, Maria, the stage role she played for three years.

She returned to Broadway in 1978 in a show called *Do You Turn Somersaults*, which disappeared without trace after only two weeks. For the next two years she hosted a television series for those whom the Americans call senior citizens, but was badly injured in a car crash in 1982, in which her manager, Bert Washer, was killed.

Her final show, *Legends!*, in which she co-starred with Carol Channing, never reached Broadway. "It's the one show I didn't like," she said. "I did it because Larry said to me: 'Mother, you've been off long enough'." — Larry being her son Larry Hagman, familiar to millions as J. R. Ewing in *Dallas*. Gayle Hunnicutt, who appears with Larry Hagman in *Dallas*, said last night that her aunt had taught ballroom dancing with Miss Martin when they were girls in Texas some 60 years ago.

Miss Martin underwent surgery for cancer of the colon earlier this year and was readmitted to hospital last Monday.

and she never really took to the screen. Her renaissance came when she played Peter Pan on Broadway, which was later immortalised on television and for which she won several awards.

## Leipzig police kill football riot youth

FROM ANNE McELVOY IN BERLIN

POLICE in Leipzig shot dead one man and wounded three when a football match ended in the worst violence so far on former East German territory.

The dead man, an 18-year-old Berliner, was shot in the stomach and died later of his injuries. Another is critically ill after being hit in the body and legs.

Eighty supporters were arrested after the rioting in which a police car was set on fire and shops were attacked and plundered throughout the city centre. It is the third time this year that police in Leipzig have shot at rioters but this is the first death due to football violence in eastern Germany.

Peter Heimann, a police spokesman, defended the shooting, saying that it was caused by "an extremely violent situation in which, if the police had not used weapons, there would also have been dead policemen". But he admitted that officers had been ill-equipped to face large scale outbreaks of violence and that lack of experience in crowd control had been a significant factor in the outbreak of shooting.

"We are still working with outdated equipment which is not suitable for containing with serious rioting," he said. "Officers used their guns because they feared for their lives."

Fighting with the police broke out when fans from FC Berlin arrived for the match with FC Saxon and began smashing shop windows and overturning street stalls. Other supporters ran riot attacking cars and police with bricks and cudgels. Early warning shots fired into the air as well as tear-gas and truncheons had failed to disperse the rioters. Herr Heimann said that in the confusion several officers were shooting at once and that it had not yet been possible to identify the policeman responsible for the death.

Football violence and rioting have increased since the opening of the German border a year ago. In Berlin the western police authorities have taken over responsibility for riot policing, but in the five regions of the old east Germany organisation of civil law and order remains in the hands of local police forces.

The New Forum group in Leipzig called for an urgent enquiry into the efficiency of the city's policing. The police have been criticised for having a violent approach to crowd control.

Football hooliganism, formerly kept in check by the repressive internal security of the communist regime, is now a frequent occurrence in the eastern German cities of Leipzig, Dresden and Berlin. Extreme right-wing groups who were strictly forbidden to organise publicly while the communists were in power, now use football grounds for recruiting disaffected young east Germans.

Many western neo-Nazi organisations have also expanded into the east in the last year to capitalise on the high unemployment and resurgence of racism.

## Rebel campaign

Colombo — Sixty thousand people have "disappeared" in southern Sri Lanka since 1987, when security forces responded to a campaign of terror by left-wing rebels, according to an estimate by a European human rights team of two British Labour MEPs and two lawyers. They said that possibly scores of people were still vanishing each week, despite a government claim that the threat from the People's Liberation Front is over. (Reuters)

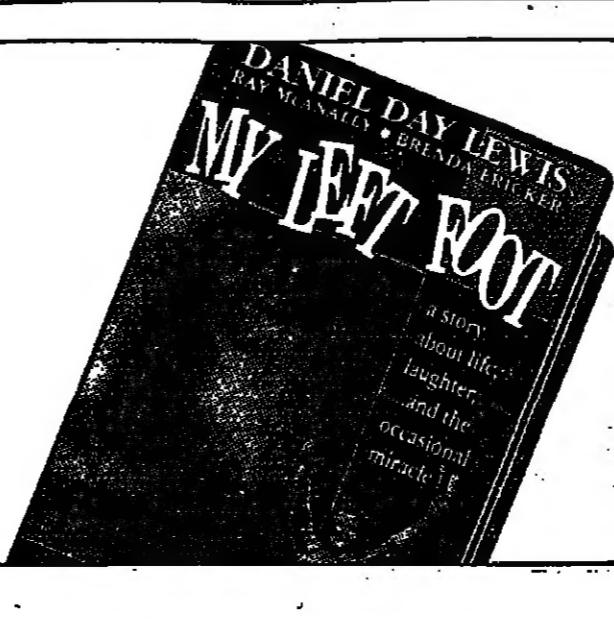
## Sudeten problem

Prague - Germany and Czechoslovakia are to discuss the fate of property belonging to the 3 million Sudeten Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia's western border lands. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German foreign minister, said during a one-day visit to Prague last week. However, he said the Sudeten German question might not be included in a new treaty of co-operation to be signed with Czechoslovakia.

## Pincher pinched

Tulsa, Oklahoma — A man was sentenced to 10 years in prison for pinching two women on their buttocks. Randy Darrell Bowles, aged 36, was sentenced to two consecutive five-year terms for sexual battery, now a felony in the state. He was accused of pinching a woman and saying "tweak". She hit Bowles on the head with her umbrella, and he walked away. He was arrested after another woman screamed and told police he pinched her. (AP)

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# Backbenchers will decide

Ronald Butt

If Mrs Thatcher's leadership of the Conservative party is to be put to the vote, it should be by a realistic candidate, not a symbolic "stalking-horse". Yet those potentially qualified to take her place are either tied down by being in the cabinet or are inhibited by the political risks of striking prematurely and unsuccessfully.

Of course, it is not the case that those who strike the first blow never inherit power. Stanley Baldwin and Mrs Thatcher herself both did so from a relatively lowly position in the political hierarchy. But both had a clear issue on which to make a case. Baldwin fought for the independence of the Tory party from the Lloyd George entanglement; Mrs Thatcher for the reversal of corporatism and the revival of free-market principles.

The difficulty for any challenger now, however, is that there is no clearly formulated proposition or set of attitudes on which the Tory party can divide and vote. Policy on Europe has been the catalyst precipitating the present turmoil yet there is no firm dividing line separating Mrs Thatcher's position from that of her critics. The heart of the matter is her combative and idiosyncratic style that does not suffer colleagues gladly — and that, of course, extends well beyond the matter of Europe.

She has never run a cabinet as cabinets have been run in the past. It is impossible to imagine, say, Macmillan, Baldwin or Attlee — or even the dominant Churchill — putting down colleagues in cabinet as Mrs Thatcher has done (for one thing, no man would stand it from another man). At a time of great stress in 1940, Clementine Churchill wrote affectionately to her husband saying she had heard that colleagues might come to dislike him because of a new, overbearing manner that was out of character. Recommending "urbanity, kindness and, if possible, Olympic calm" she concluded: "besides, you won't get the best results by irascibility and rudeness. They will breed either dislike or a slave mentality."

Mrs Thatcher's courage has achieved great things for Britain. She has changed the whole political climate, forcing even Labour to reform itself. But the need to override cabinet colleagues in the early days bred in her an overwhelming sense of being right and the refusal to listen to public reactions. Hence the poll tax. Hence the semi-public and confidence-damaging feud with Nigel Lawson over interest and exchange rates that should have been settled in the cabinet. Hence also the insensitivity to concern about the public services. All criticism was simply dismissed as wet.

In the matter of Europe, her abrasive style is even more alarming because it is liable to damage the cause for which she fights, which is also the cause of the British majority: namely, that whatever is done about monetary

union should not lead to European federalism.

If there is that risk, we shall not evade it by being rude and staying effectively outside the constructive argument — unless, of course, we pull out of the Community altogether, which is hardly possible even though Mrs Thatcher cites Switzerland as a model. The danger of her technique is that we shall be inside but unheard.

The charge against her is that she feels but does not think ahead. It was she, after all, who agreed to majority voting in the Community as a gesture after Britain got its money back in the budget negotiations. From this flowed the single market and new steam behind economic union. It was also she who refused to enter the exchange rate mechanism at a stage when we could have influenced the shape of developing monetary union, but has since agreed to join too late, denouncing with counter-productive bombast what has been going on to determine the next stage. As a consequence the public is wholly confused about where we stand.

There is likewise confusion about the precise goals of Mrs Thatcher's critics. Sir Geoffrey Howe has said he is not a federalist. Nor, to the best of my belief, are Douglas Hurd and John Major. They do, however, want coherent British participation in shaping the future. Michael Heseltine, however, does appear to be a federalist, occupying a position that has little support in the Tory party or the country. All this confuses the real issue.

There is no remedy for this country's difficulties in the kind of cosmetics that Sir Leon Brittan advocates, such as having courage with the sterling value on one side and the ecu value on the other. Nor can we afford, as he does, to dismiss the legal power of Parliament as "theoretical". Cajoled the British people towards a camouflaged destination is not the right way.

What has to be determined is whether it is possible to have a central bank and single currency independent of political control in the manner of the Bundesbank, which manages the currency on non-inflationary principles but leaves the German government free to manage its own politics within that framework. Can it be done without undermining democratic accountability to national parliaments and without creating a cumbersome confederation that would eventually burst apart?

The imbroglio created by Mrs Thatcher and her hindrance of any coherent British plan for the Community's future is the heart of the conflict. If she cannot quickly get a grasp on the style and substance of policy, the Tory party in Parliament, by virtue of whose majority she occupies No 10, can hardly avoid the responsibility of letting her know it is time for a change.

...and moreover

## MATTHEW PARRIS

There is somebody at the root of all this somebody is stirring things up. Mrs Thatcher is in deep trouble, yet nobody will quite declare themselves against her. It is clear that a hidden hand has been working ruthlessly, towards her downfall.

Now we know who it is. It is the chairman of Michael Heseltine's local Conservative association. This hitherto obscure person in Henley, like the mysterious "control" to whom a spy answers, has been pulling the strings.

Over the weekend just past a final decision was made, down at the HQ in Henley. Mr Heseltine should break cover and mount an open challenge to the prime minister's authority. This was to be done through a letter from Mr Heseltine to his constituency chairman. The rest is history.

Yet still they will not name him. I have listened to bulletin after bulletin and each time it is the same. "In a letter to his constituency chairman..."

"Yes?" we cry, on the edge of our seats. "Yes, who is this man? Are we at last to know?"

"...Mr Heseltine said that there was a need..."

Disappointed again. The most intriguing question of all remains unanswered. And I wonder why. Could it be that the world at large is already familiar with this larger-than-life personality in Henley and that my not knowing him is simply an unfortunate gap in my own experience? Or could it be that while those who count are already informed, you and I are not in the "need to know" category? After all, the security threat to the constituency chairman must be immense, and they are probably on red alert all the way up the Thames from Wargrave to Wallingford.

Another priority must be to protect the chairman from packs of media hounds, hungry not only to know his next move, but his opinions — and those of other office holders (such as the treasurer and secretary) of the Henley Conservative association — on great matters other than those on which he and Mr Heseltine are corresponding just at the moment.

How does Mr Heseltine's

constituency chairman feel about the Gulf? Where does his constituency stand on the American budget crisis? How does the honorary secretary feel about the Bishop of Durham? And what are the committee's views on a national dog registration scheme? Sooner or later the answers to all these questions will emerge, but almost certainly through the quainter medium of correspondence with the Member of Parliament. That is the way we do things here; it is very British.

It makes you wonder, though, who were the background forces physically controlling other personalities in history. Mr Heseltine has been uncommunicatively frank in acknowledging the role and existence, if not the identity, of his political mentor at Henley; but who did Disraeli "write" to? All that "One Nation" guff appeared under the guise of a direct statement to the electorate, which is surely a rather indirect method of contacting the Beaconsfield Conservative association. And how much more highly should we think of Martin Luther if, instead of choosing the cravenly anonymous play of mailing his 95 theses to the church door of Wittenberg, he had written to the venter.

Moses, a modest chap, falls more into the Michael Heseltine school of political communication. He never claimed sole authorship of the sorts of life he presented to us on those tablets of stone, and his instructions to the Israelites concerning the flight from Egypt were conveyed in the form of a direct dialogue with the chairman of his own personal conservative association, who appeared in a burning bush: something the Henley association chairman might try.

Henley's place in history is now assured. It must be galling to the shade of the man who in 1939 was chairman of the Edgbaston Conservative association. By some oversight his MP, Mr Chamberlain, declared war by means other than a letter to Edgbaston. Should it again come to war, Saddam Hussein can do better: "In a letter to the chairman of his Baghdad Baath association, Saddam Hussein today..."

**Bernard Levin reflects on the seed of collapse inherent in every tyranny, and sees the headlong changes in South Africa conforming to a general pattern**

When President de Klerk of South Africa announced that he would be willing to serve in a government headed by Nelson Mandela, the news naturally went round the world. But I could not help feeling that it did not receive the attention it deserved. This, after all, is what he said on the subject:

Blacks will probably form the majority in any government elected by all South Africans. I would serve under any president, including Mr Nelson Mandela, who was elected in the terms of the new constitution.

Just stop a moment while I remind you when it was that President de Klerk took office, succeeding P.W. Botha (who left, I recall, in a most fitful temper); it was a mere 15 months ago. Be honest; how long did you think it would take for a South African president to say without ambiguity that in an election on non-racial lines the majority of members of the government would be black, and that he, the president, would be willing to serve under a black head of state?

Before de Klerk's elevation, I imaging that answers on the optimistic side would have been around 30 years, and those from the gloomier faction would range from "At least a century" to "Don't be ridiculous".

We should not have been surprised, at least if we know anything about 20th-century history. I clearly remember the apparently eternal rule of Salazar over Portugal; I remember his death, and the smooth succession of Caetano, whose dictatorship well-informed observers had predicted would be as long-lasting as Salazar's, provided his health remained good. Then General Spinoza snuffed the wind, nodded to a few friends, and the whole rotten edifice fell down dead in a

single day, without a shot being fired. (I shall never forget the enchanting picture of young soldiers parading with flowers in the muzzles of their guns.)

A year later it was the turn of Spain. Franco was plainly determined to continue ruling even from the grave, if the instructions he left the young king were carried out. Spain has had bad luck with kings throughout the centuries; some mad, some wicked, most useless. But she struck lucky with Juan Carlos, who played himself in like a master, and managed the transition to full democracy with wisdom, understanding and safety. Yet that achievement too was greeted with cries of astonishment by those who could not believe that the future might be different from the past.

The best, as we now know, was to come. But what do you mean "as we now know"? I knew long ago that the Soviet empire was doomed and would surely die well inside my lifetime, and I said so repeatedly. For that matter, I said much the same about South Africa. The clue was the second American Emancipation, the assault on the barriers of segregation by the much reviled Lyndon Johnson; it was his legislative programme that finally broke the stand of the diehards. But the really significant thing in that battle was not that the battle was won, nor even that there were people willing to fight on the wrong side: it was the astonishment — stupefaction would not be too lurid a word — with which Americans, after the new laws were enacted, looked back on their immediate past and at last saw that what they had been doing so long had so little point.

Whoever first said that the darkest hour is the one before the dawn got it bang to rights. Termites have usually had a bad press, but they are a woe in

metaphors, and they fit this picture perfectly. Many a stately castle, or for that matter torture-chamber, looks solid and invincible to the lay eye, or even to that of the borough surveyor, and so it is until the last bite of the last weevil beastie is bitten, and down comes Humpty Dumpty, his foundations eaten away. Throughout history, men have defended to the death positions that, when they have fallen, can be plainly seen to be worthless. ("To pay five ducats, five, I would not farm it...")

"Why, then the Poles never will defend it..." "Yes, 'tis already garrisoned."

So it shall be, so it is, with South Africa. Of course, the diehards will die hard; de Klerk's great gesture was immediately attacked, by to my unspeakable joy, a man whose name actually was van der Merwe. If Mr de Klerk wishes to serve under Mandela, he said, "he

should go and do it somewhere else. We, here, have no intention of surrendering South Africa black and white."

The trouble with these people is that they are immovably convinced that the moment their daughters are allowed to marry black men they will automatically do so, quite possibly with whoops of delight; indeed, some of them give evidence of believing that the weddings, if not the whoops as well, will be compulsory. But to my ear, the force of the indignation and horror is already on the wane; it is difficult now to think of anything that could halt South Africa's march to civilisation.

Spokesman van der Merwe cannot, that's for sure, though there are vile things in the underworld, and will be for some time. That sticky-fingered general — I forget his name — must be long dead, and Mr Terreblanche is

interested in what happened in the House of Lords, and no one wrote to him when he resigned over the relatively minor issue of raising the school leaving age.

Longford retorts: "When someone is that rude in an unbalanced way you can only laugh. I suppose his intentions are good. And as for no one writing to me when I resigned, I did meet Roy Jenkins six months later at Westminster and he said he had nearly written to me. I replied 'Oh yes, and so did twenty others'."

Showing the door

Political journalist Lesley Adela, who is prominent in the campaign, says: "Sir Geoffrey was concerned, for example, that the Commons has a barber shop but no women's hair-dressing salon. And although you can buy humbugs and whisky there, you can't buy a pair of tights." His all-round efforts, alas, went unappreciated by one particular woman MP.

Frankly speaking

Lord Longford's legendary saintliness has been sorely tried by historian David Cannadine in his new book, *The Decline and Fall of the British Aristocracy*. Describing Longford as "a completely marginal man" in Wilson's 1964 cabinet, Cannadine criticises his "high-minded self-righteousness, his mania for publicity, his lack of interest in any substantive political issues and his Cecilian desire to keep resigning".

"It seems clear," according to Cannadine, "that if he had not gone voluntarily, he would soon have been dismissed. No one listened to him, no one was

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"It seems clear," according to Cannadine, "that if he had not gone voluntarily, he would soon have been dismissed. No one listened to him, no one was

invincible and expanding empire. That is pinching it a bit high, but clearly Saddam is a skilful and dangerous adversary whose appetite for power is likely to grow with success, and whose successes will spur still greater ambitions.

If we believe that conciliation will only feed these ambitions, as seems altogether probable, then he must be destroyed. And if that decision is taken, postponement of hostilities makes sense only if it facilitates the destruction of Saddam by blockade; or makes possible an attack under more favourable circumstances at a later date. Neither of these arguments is valid.

So President Bush faces a truly hideous decision. The arguments against any course of action must appear a good deal stronger than any supporting them, but sometimes the most peace-loving of statesmen feel compelled to go to war, in full realisation of all that implies, rather than remain in a condition of deteriorating peace. That was the choice which Britain made, with the greatest possible reluctance, in 1939. The president may have to do the same before the end of the year.

*Sir Michael Howard is Robert E. Lerner Professor of Modern History at Yale University.*

Michael Howard believes the longer an attack is delayed, the stronger Saddam's hand will be

# On balance, Bush must go to war

This week the American congressional elections will be over, and after a bruising two months of domestic rancour President Bush will be able to turn his undivided attention to the UN. The time for a decision is clearly approaching.

There are many excellent reasons why the United States should not attack Iraq. To do so, barring some improbable provocation by Saddam Hussein, would hopefully divide the United Nations. The war could not therefore be depicted as a police action by the international community against a transgressor under the "new world order" so hopefully proclaimed by President Bush. It would simply be the use of force in a traditional fashion to protect American and allied interests in the region. Its aims would be the preservation of a stable political balance, the protection of friendly powers, the pre-emption of a hostile hegemony, and the assurance of continued access on reasonable terms to oil resources vital to the western economies.

These are perfectly valid reasons for going to war, but they are hardly enough to command the unanimous support of the global community — certainly not in the Third World. They would not be

universally accepted as adequate reasons for war even within our own societies. Significant elements of the American and British peoples today demand a higher moral justification for killing people, and a conflict fought without the blessing of the UN could be deeply divisive.

But such a war would need all the domestic support it could get. It is likely that a very large number of people would be killed. The Americans, if not the British, agonise over the loss of a single soldier; and they may lose many thousands, many of them to chemical weapons. Iraqi losses would inevitably include large numbers of women and children, whose agonies would be flashed on every television screen in the world. The hostages could expect no mercy. The Saudis would be targeted by Iraqi missiles. Egypt by Iraqi terrorism. It could be a bloody and prolonged business with major repercussions for the global economy. In its aftermath America would be left with peace-keeping responsibilities in the area for decades to come. The continuing demands for "diplomatic solutions" or to "give peace a chance" are hardly surprising.

Yet a "diplomatic solution" can only be a face-saving device, either

to enable Saddam to hang on to Kuwait, or to withdraw from it and is not likely to withdraw until he sees that the alternative is either the ruin of his country by economic sanctions, or the destruction of his regime by war. None of these outcomes appear likely. More probable, unfortunately, is that in a year's time, UN approval for military action — and indeed support for it within America — will be even harder to come by than today. The shock of Saddam's aggression will have abated; the blockade will be leaking like a sieve, and Kuwait will have been written off as a historical anomaly that should not have existed anyway.

No doubt careful analysis is being carried out, in Washington and elsewhere, of the vulnerability of the Iraqi economy to external pressures. An authoritarian regime can survive hardship for a very long time, and indeed gain popular support in the process. The belief that economic sanctions on their own can compel a recalcitrant state to surrender has much in common with the hopes so widely held before 1939 that aerial bombardment on its own could win a war. It is an idea that has not been thought through.

In any event, economic pressure, if it works at all, is unlikely to show results much before the end of next year. In the meantime, Saddam will be working skilfully to weaken the alliance against him — playing the Palestinian card, in particular, for all it is worth. In an ideal scenario, he would either be strong into a desperate assault on his jailors, be overthrown in an

internal coup, or abjectly surrender, not only restoring Kuwait and paying a huge indemnity, but accepting international supervision of his future force levels. None of these outcomes appear likely. More probable, unfortunately, is that in a year's time, UN approval for military action — and indeed support for it within America — will be even harder to come by than today. The shock of Saddam's aggression will have abated; the blockade will be leaking like a sieve, and Kuwait will have been written off as a historical anomaly that should not have existed anyway.

Syria and Saudi Arabia, despairing of action, will be adjusting themselves to the inevitable. An "Arab solution" will then be reached, and the American forces will be politely invited to return home.

That is the risk that President Bush and his supporters run by waiting and "giving peace a chance". The magnitude of that risk depends on one's assessment of Saddam Hussein and the dangers he poses to regional and global stability. President Bush sees him as another Hitler, an evil figure with hegemonic ambitions who, if not stopped at the first opportunity, will go on to build an

# Why yesterday's men have no hope against de Klerk

**Bernard Levin reflects on the seed of collapse inherent in every tyranny, and sees the headlong changes in South Africa conforming to a general pattern**

When President de Klerk of South Africa announced that he would be willing



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## THE PHANTOM GAUNTLET

Michael Heseltine really ought to stand for the Conservative leadership this month and have it out with Margaret Thatcher once and for all. The party's hierarchy is now so embattled that a contest of any sort would be more salutary than none at all. Mrs Margaret Thatcher has made it abundantly clear that she does not intend to resign before the next election. She will go only if a majority of backbench Tory members of parliament vote for her to go.

The attempt by Mr Heseltine to demoralise her into resignation, so that he can avoid the odium of abandoning his pledge not to stand against her, will not work. In the event of a stalking horse standing, she will fight and certainly win. Mr Heseltine is at present merely helping the Conservatives to lose the next election. He should put up or shut up.

There are now two distinct disputes running within the Conservative party. The first concerns the government's policy in the constant crises which the European Community constitution inflicts on its leaders every six months. The second concerns Mrs Thatcher's style of leadership. Neither is new, but both have been exacerbated by Sir Geoffrey Howe's resignation last week and Mr Heseltine's repeated throwing down of his phantom gauntlet.

On Europe there is little new to be said. In a flurry of weekend polls, Tory MPs indicated general agreement with Mrs Thatcher's scepticism towards further economic union. But they did wish that she could involve her colleagues and themselves more in the evolution of that scepticism. The debate over European union is now in turmoil not just in Britain but among thinking politicians in other countries of Europe as well. Mrs Thatcher clearly owes it to her party to persuade those who cannot see her party as clearly as she can, in addition to those who rally instinctively to her banner. The Rome shambles — a shambles on all sides — merited more exegesis than her Boudicca act in the Commons.

On her leadership style, the story is even older. No Tory MP can be so insensate as only now to have noticed that Mrs Thatcher is not in the front rank of tactful politicians. As one minister after another flies from the cabinet room, driven beyond endurance by her manner or casually tossed on her pitchfork, they pour out their anguish in (mostly unreadable) memoirs, and leave her shouting Good riddance! through the still-swinging

door. She is clearly infuriating. But the style is the essence of the woman. It is part and parcel of her leadership.

British politics is not American politics. There is no division of power. Strong leaders enjoy untrammelled control of the executive and the legislature as long as they can keep their health and win general elections. Gladstone, Lloyd George and Churchill were simply convinced that they were right — matter closed — though they worked harder than Mrs Thatcher on ensuring peace in the party. Serving such leaders was rarely comfortable, let alone fun.

At about this stage before each of Mrs Thatcher's last two election victories, the Conservative party plunged into self-doubt bordering on despair. The focus of doubt was always on "Mrs Thatcher's style of government". Polls were taken among Tory MPs showing patchy support for various alternative leaders. Mrs Thatcher has staved them all down. She has defeated them with a stamina and will-power which no potential rival has been able to match — helped by her dangerous readiness to stage pre-election booms.

The questions raised this week are thus not new. That does not make them unworthy. The moment comes when every party feels the need of a new leader, which may even be sooner than the incumbent judges appropriate. But the only way of discovering if the Conservatives have reached that point is for it to be put to the test. The only plausible alternatives to Mrs Thatcher likely to give Neil Kinnock a serious run for his money are Douglas Hurd, John Major and Michael Heseltine. Neither Mr Hurd nor Mr Major — nor indeed any other cabinet minister — will stand against Mrs Thatcher unless she is eliminated by somebody else on the first ballot.

Which leaves Mr Heseltine. He has said that he will not stand against Mrs Thatcher, which implies the need for a "stalking horse" such as Sir Anthony Meyer last year. But with Mrs Thatcher in vigorous form and a majority of MPs apparently ready to stick with her through the next election, such a horse will simply be shot down. This means that Mr Heseltine must abandon his promise and stand in a first ballot. He will almost certainly be beaten, thus strengthening Mrs Thatcher's hand for a clear run to the next election. But he will have made his point and she, her party critics must hope, will have taken the message to heart.

## MID-TERM MELANCHOLY

America goes to the polls tomorrow in gloomy mood. According to a weekend poll, following a trend of several months, the people of the United States are more pessimistic than at any time in the past decade. So, in the immediate future, are some senior senators and congressmen who find themselves taking part in unexpectedly close races.

The discontent naturally focuses on incumbents. The considerable privileges of holding office in Washington — free mailing rights, media exposure and often outrageous patronage — are attracting increased resentment. One of the most important long-term indicators among tomorrow's thousands of votes is the proposition in California to limit the period in office of state representatives.

If the measure passes — likely despite a well-financed campaign against it by the Democratic party — this could send a signal to the rest of the country as powerful as the tax cutting movement in the 1980s, another Californian fashion which quickly became national. Already such famous figures as Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina are at risk from this impatience with politicians seen to have taken their electorates too much for granted for too long. The senator would have found the black Democrat, Harvey Gantt, a strong challenger at the best of times. On the Pacific coast in Oregon, 24 years of senate service by Republican Mark Hatfield are at risk of ending in a battle which he hardly knew was in.

Such tinkering with the electoral machinery will not lift the national gloom, nor ease President Bush's difficulties with congress. Only an economic revival will do that. Republican hopes for this year's congressional elections were high in the spring, but Mr Bush's maladroit handling of the recent budget crisis

will probably hand the Democrats some modest gains. Tomorrow's vote, however, will not be a fair judgement on Mr Bush, nor on his budget policy nor indeed on his Gulf policy. No president since Franklin Roosevelt has improved his party's congressional position in a mid-term poll. The coat-tail effect usually disappoints those who count on it, though Republican optimists are now looking to 1996, the year they hope to see Mr Bush sweep back for another term, as their next big chance for congressional control.

Meanwhile the predicament of a Republican in the White House with a Democratic block vote on Capitol Hill for the next two years will be even more difficult. Mr Bush has taken tough budgetary decisions against the wishes of some of his "closest supporters". He has suffered heavy criticism in a budget crisis which in hindsight, though ill-waged, was fought in the good cause of bringing down the federal deficit and focusing the nation's eyes on its financial predicament. If he was so pressed, it was his own fault in pledging himself not to raise taxes when he must have known the pledge could not be kept.

But the future of the 41st president lies not in the mid-term results but with his troops, allies and enemy in the desert around the Gulf. Mr Bush has been accused of using Operation Desert Shield to bolster his own popularity rating. This has stopped falling in the past few days as the budget debacle fades from the short memory of America's fickle electorate. But those who charge him with electioneering are mostly those who are electioneering themselves. Mr Bush is right to raise the Gulf issue on the stump. He could hardly have ignored it. The need to prepare America for war over Kuwait is paramount.

## HUNTING HYPOCRISY

Whenever the hunting of animals is debated the baying of hypocrites can be loudly heard. Many of those who oppose killing for the pleasure of sport are prepared to eat meat which has been killed for the pleasure of the table. Only a small vegetarian minority, whose sincerity is not in question, have a genuine abhorrence of all killing of animals.

The debate is further confused by a wider cultural division, between country people and townspeople, between wealthy and not so wealthy and even between the South-East and the rest of Britain. The postal vote on National Trust members announced on Saturday, over whether to allow hunting on the trust's 500,000 acres, was an example of many of these divides.

The vote achieved an illogical compromise: stag-hunting would be banned on National Trust land but the hunting of foxes, hares and mink could continue. Fewer than 140,000 of the trust's two million members exercised their right to vote. Only those with strong feelings on either side must have done so, and the great majority of the non-voters must therefore be counted among those who are content to leave things as they are.

Hunt supporters claim that hunting is part of the fabric of rural life. Farmers have to control certain animals — including deer and foxes — in order to protect their stock and crops. They say fox hunting with hounds evolved because it was efficient, not because it was fun. Nonsense, replies the anti-hunting lobby. Vermin can be killed far more humanely. They should not have to be exposed to the terror of the chase, to have their lung burst or be torn apart by hounds. The charge, in effect, is pleasure in

cruelty, sadism.

Pro-hunters do not like to admit that hunting and having the right to ride where they please across open country at speed while dressed up like 19th-century squires, is exciting. They would rather argue that hunting is good for conservation, pro-nature. Fox hunting is not the preserve of the upper classes; hounds are supported by local farmers and followed increasingly by ordinary people.

They know very well that hunting is bound to involve some degree of incidental cruelty. So is the culling of deer, the trapping of mice and moles, the poisoning of rats and what goes on inside an abattoir. Chasing a fox with a pack of hounds may seem harsh to sentimental townsfolk, but that harshness does not make it immoral. Most species have predators and live in fear of being preyed upon. Many species, foxes especially, have evolved as both predator and prey, equipped for survival in either respect. If morality enters in the equation, the specific breeding of creatures for sporting slaughter — notably grouse and pheasant — is more questionable. But where would the modern grouse be without its predator, man? Extinct, possibly.

Townspeople do miserable things to animals and to their fellow human beings within the confines of urban Britain. While members of the National Trust can act as they please with the land they control, they would do well to leave the rest of the countryside to its own — natural and sometimes naturally cruel — devices. Recent events reinforce my request that the introduction of a civil remedy of punitive damages

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Howe resignation and collective will

From Sir Kenneth Lewis

Sir, If a prime minister becomes seriously out of step with a majority of the cabinet then, as head of government, the prime minister has to consider his own position. That is the historic position.

If Margaret Thatcher believes she is not out of step with her cabinet, and this appears to be her stated view on Europe in her letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe (report, November 2), then she must bear her speeches and their tone to the collective will of the cabinet.

She must not go too far ahead of the field, still less calling "tally ho" to emphasise it. Otherwise the very success she seeks for British influence in Europe will be lost.

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH LEWIS,

Redlands, Preston, Rutland.

From Lord Wrenbury

Sir, I think Mrs Thatcher has got it right. Many of us are fundamentally opposed to greater integration with Europe, whether this be by way of monetary union or the Channel tunnel. Nothing that we have experienced so far makes us feel that getting out of the EEC will be of the least advantage to us. We cast envious eyes on Norway and Sweden and wish that we in this country had had the sense to keep out of the Common Market. The concept of political union is anathema.

We have seen conglomerates fail dismally in the financial sector. Why should they be any more successful in the political sector? The pressure for closer economic and political union is coming from industry, not from the man in the street.

It is quite obvious to me that the ultimate consequence of what is now proposed is political union, and it should be equally obvious to our politicians that the people of this country will not stand for that. The fact that their protest is long delayed is attributable to the fact that they have not yet realized where they are being led.

It is to my mind disastrous that Mrs Thatcher should be virtually the only person in authority who is in step with public opinion. She should get much more support than she does from her colleagues.

Yours etc.

WRENBURY,

Oldcastle, Dallington,

Near Heathfield, Sussex.

November 2.

From Mr Keith Martin

Sir, The resignation of Sir Geoffrey Howe as deputy prime minister suggests a government so deeply split over its orientation to Europe and European unity that a general election would seem to be the only lasting way of settling the quarrel.

This aside, however, Howe's resignation also gives the lie to two significant pieces of current political mythology. Firstly that the Conservative party never quarrels in public. Secondly that "Thatcherism" is hegemonic in British political life. Mrs Thatcher may well survive but Thatcherism is well and truly dead.

Yours sincerely,

KEITH MARTIN,

105a Lansdowne Road, N17.

November 2.

Summit night's dream

From Major-General P. L. de C. Martin

Sir, I dreamt that I was present at the recent European summit and heard President Mitterrand end an impassioned call for a single European currency by urging that this should be the pound sterling — to mark, said the President, Europe's gratitude to Britain for standing alone in 1940 and her subsequent part in the liberation of the European mainland.

His proposal was enthusiastically supported by the leaders of Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark and Greece and a smiling Mrs Thatcher said that it would be churlish to ignore such a moving gesture of friendship.

Interviewed afterwards by the BBC, President Mitterrand said that the idea of making the pound sterling the single European currency had first been suggested to

him by M Jacques Delors. On the same BBC programme Mr Kaufman, the Labour shadow foreign secretary, declared that it was entirely Mrs Thatcher's fault that Britain had stood alone in 1940.

My dream faded as the White Rabbit, bearing a strong resemblance to Chancellor Kohl, scurried past me, muttering irritably "Wolkenkuckucksheim". This I knew, without recourse to my German/English dictionary, meant "cloud-cuckoo-land".

Yours faithfully,

PETER MARTIN,

17 Station Street,

Lymington, Hampshire.

From Mr John Marshall

Sir, Under a single European currency, would deflation be known as "acupuncture"?

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,

School House, Church Street,

Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

November 2.

of a sinister conspiracy.

To all those who are concerned about understanding what really happened, I can only make a plea that they take the trouble to read our report (*The Reparations from Austria in 1945*, published by Sinclair-Stevenson in two volumes).

In our report we have shown at exhaustive length in the reconstruction of events that there was no deception, deliberate or otherwise, of higher commands. The repatriation operations of both Cossacks and Yugoslavs took place as the result of a full series of signals and orders between all the relevant levels of the military command structure, from Alexander's headquarters down through Eighth Army to 5 Corps.

Through some 350 signals, messages and other documents of the time we give a very detailed picture of the decision-making processes and the large number of people, at all levels, involved. It is absolutely clear from these documents that the sweeping allegations made against Macmillan and also against General Keightley and senior officers of 3 Corps do not stand up in any way.

It might be thought sad that Tolstoy, in the face of such overwhelming evidence that he was wrong, should still be trying to maintain his theory that the events in Austria were the results

which will be uninsurable.

Mr Pearl's senior partner, Mr David McIntosh, has called for a royal commission. I think this is unnecessary, but an advisory committee could consider these proposals and report quickly. Early implementation can only save injury and life.

We do not have a monopoly of common sense in this country. A number of countries, not only America, use effective punitive damage procedures to improve safety (see Professor Stoll's report from Freiburg University). Even in America, the vast majority of cases settle because punitive damage

claims are rarely appropriate.

To give the victim, if punitive damage are awarded, a small part of these damages as satisfaction, contrasts with America but follows a number of European initiatives. To pay the remainder of these punitive damages into a fund to improve industrial safety, or even to the state, would be appropriate.

Let us consider these proposals free from partisan influences. We should perhaps start by insisting that all companies in their annual report have a section devoted to their safety policies and records.

Yours faithfully,

RODRIG PANNONE,

5 Darley Avenue,

Didsbury, Manchester 20.

October 29.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

### Feeling left out of church services

From the honorary secretary of The Prayer Book Society

Sir, The Very Reverend Thomas Baker is right in saying (report, October 27) that so-called "family services" exclude many people from church services. Nor is it only the victims of broken homes and other unhappy people who feel excluded. The costly informal arrangements of many such services exclude those who feel that public worship of Almighty God should be conducted with dignity and rationality, not brought down to the level of a seven or eight-year-old.

"Family services" only became a necessity after the marginalisation of the ordinary service of matins, and the subsequent concentration of the whole thrust of church services upon the communion service. This change itself meant the virtual exclusion of all those who had not been confirmed in the Church of England, a category which includes many devout or inquiring souls

attitude towards her is due to a unique campaign of hatred carried on by the popular tabloid newspapers over more than a quarter of a century.

The tabloids were quick to discover in the moors murder trial a source of big money for themselves. By running countless stories, often based on practically nothing, over two and a half decades, they have moulded public opinion in the belief that she is an unchanging woman monster who could never be released back into society. So successful has been this campaign that it has created a fear in Whitechapel of treating her like other prisoners.

The reality is that it is considered politically expedient not to grant her parole and Miss Hindley is, in this sense, a political prisoner.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID L. ASTOR.

9 Cavendish Avenue, NW8.

October 31.

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## COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE  
November 3: The Duchess of York left Heathrow Airport, London this evening for Australia.

Mrs Harry Cotterell was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE  
November 4: The Prince Edward this morning attended the Children's film unit film "Doomsday" at BAFTA, 195 Piccadilly, London.

Lieutenant Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

## Today's royal engagements

The Princess of Wales, as Patron of Help for the Aged, will attend the Golden Awards luncheon at the London Hilton on Park Lane at 12.35.

The Princess Royal will visit HMS Talent on the Firth of Clyde at 11.30, and as an honorary liverman of the Woolmen's Company, will attend a dinner at Saddlers Hall at 7.20.

The Duke of Kent, as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, will attend the annual dinner of the Deputy DC's Club at the Oriental Club at 7.35.

## Birthdays today

Mr R.W. Annand, VC, 76; Sir John Bailey, former HM Prosecutor General and Treasury Solicitor, 62; Viscount Bangor, 85; Mr John Berger, author and art critic, 64; Mr E.R.H. Bowring, insurance broker, 75; the Right Rev. F.W. Cocks, former Bishop of Shrewsbury, 77; Mr Art Garfunkel, singer and composer, 49; General Sir John Hackett, 80; Mrs Caroline Jackson, MEP, 44; Dr Paul Knapman, coroner for Westminster, 46; the Rev Professor John Mair, former principal, Mansfield College, Oxford, 80; Mr Nicholas Maw, composer, 55; Mr John Morris, QC, MP, 55.

## University news

### St Andrews

Appointments and Fests: Professor Dr R.T. Hay and Dr J.W. Lamb, 286,907. Molecular basis for Aspidotis of Potato Leaf Virus.

British Heart Foundation: Professor J. Lovell, 286,907. Relationship between the heart and the brain.

Engineering: Professor C. A. M. M. Veevers, 286,907. Compressive behaviour of the amount of

medium in the cell.

Medical: Dr T. Jordan, 2142,783. Joint work with University of Multi-level tissue in the development of computational and psychological in

Science and Engineering Research Council Cell and Neurobiologists in the field of Preclinical Medicine, £1,336,977. Com-

puterized scanning microscopes for cell and neurobiological analysis.

### Service dinner

Ayrshire (Earl of Carrick's Own) Yeomanry

Lieutenant-General Sir John Macmillan, GOC Army Scotland and Governor of Edinburgh Castle, was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Ayrshire (Earl of Carrick's Own) Yeomanry held last night at Yeomanry House, Ayr. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Henderson, Honorary Colonel of the Ayrshire Yeomanry, presided. The Lord Lieutenant of Ayr and Arran and Lieutenant-Colonel John Dalrymple Hamilton, Commanding Officer of The Queen's Own Yeomanry, were among those present.

### St Bede's School

St Bede's Co-educational Preparatory School in Eastbourne has launched an appeal to build a multi-purpose sports hall and extend the existing gym to form a theatre/concert hall/lecture room and drama centre as part of its centenary celebrations.

Any former pupils, staff and friends of the school are welcome at a cocktail party at the RAC, Pall Mall, London, on Tuesday, November 20, at 6 pm. Those wishing to attend or to get involved with the appeal please contact the appeal office: Telephone, Eastbourne (0332) 643284.

### Memorial services

Sir Lionel Brett  
The High Commissioner for Nigeria attended a service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Lionel Brett held Saturday in Wells Cathedral. The Dean of Wells officiated, assisted by Canon E. Wilkes, Prebendary Rector, and the Rev. G. C. Gurney Evans. Mr. T. A. Hughes and Mr. J. W. Daniels read the lessons and the Rev Dr H. Franklin, Sub Dean, gave an address.

The Rev Leslie Styler

A memorial service for the Rev Leslie Styler was held on Saturday at the University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford. The Rev Patrick Irwin, Chaplain of Brasenose College, Oxford, and the Rev Geoffrey Styler, brother, officiated.

### Nature notes



STARLINGS are singing in small flocks in the treetops or high up on electricity pylons. Wrens have begun to sing again in bracken or along the edge of ditches, hedge sparrows on the top spray of bushes. Apart from robins, and dippers on hillside streams, these are the only regular singers in early November.

Most trees are half-bare, night frost and morning sun bring out the last colour in the leaves. In fieldside hedges, yellow maple leaves mingle with the deep purple of the dogwood. Guelder roses are the most spectacular of the small trees, with many transparent red berries dangling among the claret-coloured leaves. There is a predominance of red near the ground in dry places, small specimens of rosebay willow-herb which is just coming into full bloom.

## OBITUARIES

## GEORGE GALE

George Gale, journalist, author and broadcaster, died on November 1 at his home in Alnwick, Northumberland. He was 63. He was born on October 22, 1927.

THE opinions of George Gale were read, heard, digested and thereafter passionately agreed with or equally violently disputed from and torn up with snorts of wrath, as the case might be. Treachery (not to say downright rudeness and intolerance, though these were combined with refreshing irreverence) was foremost amongst his most readily perceptible qualities as far as his reading or listening public was concerned.

Indeed, when he was at his most forthcoming, it was sometimes possible to forget what a fine and subtle intellect he was capable of bringing to bear on the problems which interested him. About those which did not, he made no attempt to disguise his boredom. Colleagues well recall him at the type of conference or political public relations exercise which too frequently calls forth glib piecemeal in the name of generating copy, filling some frivolous opening paragraph and inviting a news editor to consult his agency tapes for the rest of the story.

The "Lunchtime O'Gale" label, echoing *Private Eye*, which originated in a joke played on him by Auberon Waugh who altered his name in the table of contents in an edition of *The Spectator*, adhered among colleagues. But it belied the passionate commitment which lay beneath even his most carefree sounding effusion.

In his professional writing life he ranged widely, beginning (surprisingly in retrospect) by reporting labour affairs for the liberal *Manchester Guardian* in the first half of the 1950s before switching to what became



more natural journalistic terrain in the *Daily Express*, and *The Spectator*. Nevertheless, he had the temerity to be at the opposite pole from his own were crushed — if not vapourised — in a robustness of response which departed widely from the polite mandoms (not to say imanities) which were too often the norm of local radio at that time. In this Gale set a benchmark of ruggedness thereafter aspired to by would-be radio tough-guys.

George Stafford Gale was educated at the Royal Grammar school, Newcastle upon Tyne. At Peterhouse, Cambridge, he took a double first in the history tripos, going also

to study at Göttingen, one of Germany's more rigorous universities. He joined the then *Manchester Guardian* as a leader writer and reporter on labour affairs in 1951. During this period a trip to China with a labour delegation produced one of his all too few books, *No Flies in China* (1955), whose descriptive passages showed him to be a reporter with the poetic touch. In 1955 he began 12 years as a special and foreign correspondent with the *Daily Express*, a period which confirmed him as a staunch proponent of High Tory values and enabled him to cast a shrewd eye over the question of Britain in the post-war world. In 1970 after two years at the *Mirror* and a short period freelancing, he succeeded Nigel Lawson in the editorial chair of *The Spectator*. The period was then facing a flight of readership to the *New Statesman* of Richard Crossman, but in these three years there Gale created a more healthy position.

After leaving *The Spectator* he returned to the *Express* but freelanced widely, his by-line appearing in any paper which wanted a trenchant opinion. Thus he might be found delivering some considered objections to Britain's entry to the European community in a weighty periodical, or informing the readers of the *News of the World* that he thought the Queen was not getting enough time to relax.

However passionate his opinions, Gale liked journalism to be fun, and succeeded in conveying the impression that it was. He was held in great affection by those who were among his close friends, and had a legendary status on Fleet Street in its last years. He leaves his widow, Mary, and four sons of his first marriage.

## ROBERT DALGLEISH

Robert Dalgleish, MBE, sports and marathon race administrator, died unexpectedly in Glasgow on October 22 aged 54. He was born in Glasgow on September 18, 1936.

FOR 15 years Bob Dalgleish had been the city of Glasgow's sports and promotions officer. All sports were in his purview but it was athletics, a sport in which he had filled every role, from that of club competitor to the presidency of the Scottish Amateur Athletics Association, that preoccupied him.

The wide respect this earned him led to many appointments at the Commonwealth and Olympic Games and it was no surprise when, in 1976, he became the first Scot to join an international

national Amateur Athletics Federation committee, that for cross-country running. When the marathon boom took off it was only natural for Dalgleish to see that his native city kept pace. With its 20,000 entries in 1985 the Scottish People's Marathon became the third largest in Britain. Its most recent addition, reduced to 25 kilometres and entitled the Great Scottish Run, was held on September 30.

As director of this race Dalgleish soon saw the need to establish a world body advising on road running for the masses who were by now taking such an interest, and with other race directors he helped create Aims, the Association of International Marathons and Road Races.

The IAAF was not designed to cater for the mass participation runs that had suddenly cropped up. For many cities especially those in the third world which felt duty-bound to mount a marathon, the technical expertise was lacking. Aims filled this gap admirably, its honorary officials travelling the globe and guiding the newcomers clear of the many pitfalls.

Bob Dalgleish was to the forefront in this crusade. At the time of his death when in his third term of office, the membership of Aims had expanded to more than 80 races spread over all continents. The recent entry into this brotherhood of races of events in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union gave

Dalgleish particular joy.

Back at home, Dalgleish was the mastermind of countless other sporting events, including world championships in curling, pipe bands, boxing and city centre cycling. He was an adviser to the organisers of the European Special Olympics for handicapped competitors in July this year. In his native Glasgow he was known as Mr Marathon, an opinion which could be heard echoed in many places in the world where the sport is enjoyed. Despite poor health, Dalgleish travelled extensively, promoting running's cause, he did not spare himself. He died of a stroke in hospital.

the second time for anti-terrorist operations in Cyprus. After a steady progression through more senior appointments he became commandant general in 1968.

As a leader Hellings bred

loyalty and confidence among his men. His supreme professionalism as a fighting soldier was pleasantly reinforced by a liberal measure of informality and an infectious sense of fun. He was never averse to a disarming disregard of edicts from higher authority.

He leaves his widow, Zoya, and his daughter.



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## Weather puts skill of growers to the test

By ALAN TOOGOOD, HORTICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

THIS year's weather has severely tested the talents of chrysanthemum growers. First, the summer was too hot and then autumn produced sudden cold spells and damp that adversely affected developing blooms. The National Chrysanthemum Society's late show was therefore the result of highly skilful cultivation.

The Bentley trophy for best exhibit in show was won by Mr C. E. Ellis, of Orpington, for three vases of incised varieties — white 'John Hughes' and its primrose and cream sports.

The white reflexed variety 'John Wingfield' was best vase in show and gained for Mr J. Davidson, of Thorley, Hertfordshire, the Stanley Gosling memorial trophy. The exhibit includes John Hughes' (white) and its primrose, yellow and cream sports.

The national champion for late-flowering reflexed and intermediate chrysanthemums was Mr W. Holland, of March, who gained the George Prickett challenge trophy. Eye-catching blooms included the silvery pink varieties 'Alexis' and 'Denise Outrage'.

Mr C. Wiles, of Stalbridge, became national champion for late-flowering large-flowered single chrysanthemums. He gained the George Mono challenge cup. His exhibit included 'Woolman's Glory' (amber) and its red, crimson and golden sports.

The national champion for late-flowering medium-flowered single chrysanthemums was Mr A. Munday, of Woodley. He was awarded the George W. Terry perpetual trophy. Mr J. Hildreth, of Prestwood, became national champion for late-flowering spray chrysanthemums, and was awarded the Frank Rowe challenge trophy.

The national champion for late-flowering large-flowered single chrysanthemums was Mr. J. A. Martin, of W. T. W. Terry, of Barnsley, became the national champion for medium exhibition chrysanthemums, gaining the

medium exhibition perpetual trophy. Blooms of late-flowering incurved chrysanthemums have been slow to develop this season. Mr M. Higgins, of Bridgwater, became national champion for these chrysanthemums, gaining the Holmes memorial challenge trophy. The exhibit includes John Hughes' (white) and its primrose, yellow and cream sports.

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## Church news

### Appointments

The Rev Terence E. Biddington, Assistant Curate, Harpenden St John the Baptist, Harpenden, Herts, has been appointed to an Honorary Canonry of the Rev Graham C. Powell, Curate, with special responsibility for the Diocese of London. The Rev. John P. Clarke, Senior Anglican Chaplain, Head of Religious Education, and Mrs. Anne McNeile, Head of Religious Education, Bishop of Rochester and Mrs Michael Turnbull of Rochester, Kent, the Bishop of Rochester officiated, assisted by the Rev James Turnbull and the Rev Francis Cummins.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Cotes, formerly Bishop of Chile, has been appointed to an Honorary Canonry of the Rev. Canon Alan S. Green, Social Justice Advisor, St. Edmund's College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Michaela C. Cotes, Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral.

The Rev. Peter E. Gibbons, Assistant Curate, Harpenden, has been appointed to an Honorary Canonry of the Rev. Canon Alan S. Green, Social Justice Advisor, St. Edmund's College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Michaela C. Cotes, Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral.

The Rev. Simon Watson, Assistant Curate, Harpenden, has been appointed to an Honorary Canonry of the Rev. Canon Alan S. Green, Social Justice Advisor, St. Edmund's College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Michaela C. Cotes, Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral.

The Rev. Robert G. Morris, Curate, with special responsibility for the Diocese of London, has been appointed to an Honorary Canonry of the Rev. Canon Alan S. Green, Social Justice Advisor, St. Edmund's College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Michaela C. Cotes, Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral.

The Rev. Canon Alan S. Green, Social Justice Advisor, St. Edmund's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to an Honorary Canonry of the Rev. Canon Alan S. Green, Social Justice Advisor, St. Edmund's College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Michaela C. Cotes, Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral.

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# The older and wiser student

Mature entrants take their work more seriously, writes Sue Simpson from personal experience

I spent Freshers' Week looking for somebody as old as myself. Among all the laughing, chattering faces, only the canteen staff looked over 20. I thought I had made the worst mistake of my life. But before the first lecture, I could pick them out. There, lurking at the back of the coffee queue, was the man with the receding hairline. There, distastefully unpeeling a piece of somebody else's chewing gum from the underside of her desk, was the woman with spectacles dangling from her neck on a cord. There, sporting a blazer with regimental badge, was the grey-haired gentleman carrying his books in a Gladstone bag.

These are the tell-tale characteristics by which one spots a mature student. We made eye contact, nodded briefly, and moved apologetically into the lecture hall. We gathered curiously close together on the front benches. Whether this was because we felt safer as a group or was in deference to our failing sight and hearing I am not sure, but the tribe instinctively gathered. The realisation dawned that there were really quite a lot of us.

In fact, we are part of a growing force of mature students, and I believe we are changing the face of British universities. We now make up a fifth of full-time and sandwich course students in British universities, colleges and polytechnics. Numbers have risen steadily since the beginning of the Eighties, and I am one of 139,000 students patronisingly referred to as "mature students with non-standard entry qualifications".

But do we fit into the system? Academics love and fear us in equal measures. They are used to teenagers who miss a 4pm tutorial because they have overslept, but a grown-up woman weeping over a poor essay mark would have them quaking in their sandals.

"I backpacked to Berlin at Easter, so I haven't finished any of last term's essay... [pause for effect]... but I've bought you a bit of the Wall." This may have been one of the best excuses of my younger classmates, but academics will not hear excuses from us unless all the children catch chickenpox in the same week.

071-481 1066



Homework time: Sue Simpson is a mature student with "non-standard entry qualifications". Her studies coincide with daughter Kate's

We soon cease to regard our teachers with awe. We are not satisfied by having an essay returned with brief, illegible comments. The single word "unfocused" was my favourite. Nor are we impressed by the lecturer who has delighted generations of teenagers with personal anecdotes while teaching us nothing.

We are hungry to learn and do not have much time. We expect a higher standard than the average student. Some lecturers like this and feel they get more response from us. A few cannot adjust to this new breed of student and probably resent our presence.

The "standard" students must be pretty resentful, too. They came here to escape their parents, only to find dozens of clones, not only of their parents — I am married with four children, aged from five to 25 — but in some cases of their grandparents, too.

Most mature students suffer financial hardship. If the grant leaves younger students heavily in debt by the time they graduate, consider its inadequacy when there is a mortgage to pay and a family to support. Perhaps that is why we work so hard: fear of failure is an ever-present spectre.

When faced with students fresh from A-level successes, we are

high on life experience but low on self-confidence. Most of us hardly know where the student union is, let alone have time to drink there. When you have to fit in lectures with school hours and slot in essays between cooking the evening meal and putting the kids to bed, there is not much time for traditional student pursuits.

However, this mature student, for one, has enjoyed every minute

If you see a person of advancing years who is dragging arthritic limbs into the family Peugeot weighed down with books, do not recoil in horror. We have found a secret

of it, even those knee-knocking, heart-stopping, chain-smoking moments before every exam.

Most mature students suffer financial hardship. If the grant leaves younger students heavily in debt by the time they graduate, consider its inadequacy when there is a mortgage to pay and a family to support. Perhaps that is why we work so hard: fear of failure is an ever-present spectre.

£18 a week to live on. For Jane, committing herself to four years of higher education is a calculated risk, which she hopes will pay off. For most of us, it is not just financial hardship that puts us under pressure, but also the knowledge that our friends and families are watching our efforts. There is an emotional investment in the future as well.

However, the tremendous sense

of personal achievement felt at every success is of inestimable value, especially to women, whose prior importance as wives and mothers and secondary role as breadwinners have often given them no sense of their own intellectual capabilities.

Some of my friends and relatives think my going to university is a symptom of a bizarre mid-life crisis, but my grown-up kids think it is great. In a strange reversal of roles, it is they who now encourage and support me and buy me books. Perhaps I can push this role-swapping to its ultimate end and ask them for a loan when my great runs out.

So if you are a young student and you see a person of advancing years, that is, anyone over the age of 21, who is prepared to waste ten minutes for the lift rather than climb six flights of stairs, or who is dragging arthritic limbs into the family Peugeot weighed down by a bag of books, do not recoil in horror. We have discovered a secret.

Education, like youth, is probably wasted on the young.

• The author is a second-year arts student at Edinburgh University.

## Places of protest

THE FEAR that opting out could make some state schools elitist was reinforced when Bullers Wood School for Girls, Chichester, Kent, became the official school to be given grant-maintained status. The school has been allowed to keep its old catchment area, which, favours the middle classes in the prosperous south of the Conservative-controlled London borough of Bromley, and could seriously disadvantage girls from less prosperous homes that are geographically closer to the school.

Constituent areas for all Bromley schools were altered last year after the Greenwich ruling, which meant children could apply for places in neighbouring boroughs, and the decision has ruffled a few feathers even in Conservative Bromley.

Roger Wood, the chief schools officer, says: "It is an extraordinary decision. It is a symptom of the political momentum given to opting out that they have been prepared to override eccentricities such as this. The education secretary accepted an illegal admissions policy for the girls' school while telling us we have to abide by the Greenwich ruling. The regulations have created a class of untouchables."

Ray Page, the vice-chairman of the Bullers Wood governors, rejected claims that they wanted to change the nature of the school and to restrict entry. In a letter to primary school governors, he said: "Places would be available to girls from outside its immediate catchment area."

## Marked up

AN ERROR during the marking of A-level biology papers gave more than 100 students lower grades than they had achieved. The Manchester-based Joint Matriculation Board, which set the examination, apologised to the candidates who had been downgraded because a scanner reading pencil marking multiple-choice papers had failed to recognise accurate answers. The correct grades have now been given.

## Under strength

ALMOST 40 per cent of companies failed to recruit as many graduates as they wanted this year, but more than half had graduates into jobs that did not require degrees, according to a new report.

Last month's survey of 200 employers by Graduate Post found that a quarter intended to increase recruitment in spite of recession fears. Yet 52 per cent had vacancies that could be filled by non-graduates.

## MK independent

MILTON KEYNES is adding to its educational portfolio by asking for bids to set up an independent secondary school alongside the recently announced establishment of a polytechnic and a business school. The city already houses the Open University. The site offered for the co-educational 13-18 school could take 750 pupils, including boarders, and the development corporation hopes to see a minimum of 600. The school will also have to take into account that Milton Keynes already has 235 international companies, able to respond to changing international requirements and promote international understanding.

DAVID TYTLER

# EDUCATIONAL

071-481 1066

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

### Leicester University

#### SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

##### Professor of Genetics

Applications are invited for the Chair of Genetics within the Department of Genetics in the School of Biological Sciences. Applicants with research interests in any area of Genetics are encouraged to apply. The Department currently has a diversity of active research groups whose work ranges from prokaryotic systems, fungi and yeast, to fruit fly behaviour and the human genome. It is expected that the successful candidate will provide academic leadership for the Department, which, as a member of the Faculties of Science and Medicine, runs successful undergraduate and MSc programmes within the School of Biological Sciences and contributes to pre-clinical teaching within the Medical School. It is also expected that he/she will act as Head of Department.

Informal enquiries may be made to Dr Peter Williams or Professor Alec Jeffreys, Department of Genetics, telephone (0533) 522438.

Salary will be negotiated within the Professorial Range, current minimum £27,013.

Further particulars may be obtained from The Staffing Office (Academic Appointments), University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, telephone (0533) 522439.

UK candidates should submit fifteen copies of their application. (Overseas candidates may submit one copy). The University FAX number is (0533) 522200.

Closing date for applications: 14 December 1990.

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

University of Oxford in association with St. Anne's and St. John's Colleges

### UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP IN SOCIOLOGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SOCIAL STUDIES AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

Applications are invited for the above post. Stipend according to age on the scale £12,086 - £23,819. The successful candidate may be offered a tutorial fellowship at St. Anne's College and a college lectureship at St. John's College.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mrs. S. J. Dyson, Department of Applied Social Studies and Social Research, Barnet House, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2LB, to whom completed applications (eight typed copies) should be sent by 10 December, 1990.

The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

In association with St. Cross College

### NATIONAL WESTMINSTER RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable for five years from 1 April 1991 or as soon as possible thereafter, the duties of which will be to conduct and publish research in the field of the interrelationships of the states of Western Europe and to contribute to graduate teaching in this and related fields.

Salary according to age and experience on the RS IX scale (£17,455 - £23,819 p.a.).

The successful candidate may be offered a research fellowship at St. Antony's College.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Administrator, Social Studies Faculty Centre, George Street, Oxford, OX1 2EL, to whom completed applications (six typed copies) should be sent by 31 December 1990.

The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

### UNIVERSITY OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OFFICER

Applications are invited for the new post of University Occupational Health Officer. The post will be that of a university lecturer in the Faculty of Clinical Medicine with an honorary consultant contract with the Oxfordshire Health Authority. The appointee will be responsible to the University for establishing and building up an occupational health service for the University and will undertake some teaching and research.

Stipend according to age on the scale £32,520 - £41,968. The successful candidate may be offered a fellowship at St. Cross College. Further details may be obtained from Professor Vensey, Department of Public Health and Primary Care, Ghosh Laboratory Building, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford OX2 9GE GHE, to whom applications (nine typed copies or one from overseas applicants) with full curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent by 29 December 1990.

The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer

## UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY

### M.Phil. in Habitat Restoration

### Durrell Institute of Conservation & Ecology

### University of Kent at Canterbury

Applications are invited for a research student to work on a project involving habitat reconstruction in semi-natural environments. The project forms part of a larger research programme on the conservation biology of the Hutton's bush cricket (including enhancement of existing habitats and release of captive-bred individuals).

The applicant must have a good first degree in either Biology, Botany or Ecology and have an interest in plant physiological ecology and restoration biology. Experience in the area of habitat restoration would be an advantage.

The student will be based in Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates) and at DICE at the University of Kent.

The project commences October 1990 for two years initially, with the possibility of extending for a further year P.D.

Further details available from:

The Director,  
Durrell Institute of Conservation & Ecology,  
The University, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 1NY

Closing date 30 November 1990.

Please quote PG9/1 with my enquiries.

## UNIVERSITY OF BATH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Physical Chemistry. Candidates with a strong research track record in experimental and/or theoretical areas are invited to request further particulars about the appointment.

It is envisaged that the successful candidate will take up the appointment in September 1991 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Further particulars may be obtained from Peter J. Hill, Director of Personnel, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath, BA2 7AY, telephone 0225 826026.

Closing date for applications: 30th November 1990.

## OXFORD UNIVERSITY AND ST ANNE'S COLLEGE

### TUTORIAL FELLOWSHIP IN LAW AND LINNELL LECTURESHIP IN LAW

### St. Anne's College invites applications from women

### and men for a Tutorial Fellowship in Law. The

### post will be held in conjunction with the

### Linnell Lectureship in Law, a newly-established

### Oxford University post generously funded by a

### donation to the

### Campaign for Oxford by

### Linnell, the Oxford

### alumni. The successful

### applicant, who will have

### her or his primary

### interest in the field of

### commercial law, will be

### expected to take up the

### appointment from 1

### October 1991.

### Further particulars are

### available from the

### Principal's Secretary, St

### Anne's College, Oxford

### OX2 6HS. The closing

### date for applications (10

### copies) is 7 December

### 1990.

### St. Anne's College and

### Oxford University are

### equal opportunity

### employers.

## Colleges' rebellion confuses funding

Universities are facing criticism for their response to the "bidding" process introduced by the Universities Funding Council (UFC). Their unwillingness to offer to take students at much below the UFC grant levels has brought cries that they are insensitive to the public interest in expanding higher education. The council is now delaying implementation for at least a year, throwing all planning into disarray (Raoul Franklin writes).

The bidding process must be seen against the background of another significant change in university funding. Tuition fees are being increased to about a third of the cost and there is a compensating cut in the UFC grant. This will make institutions more responsive to student demand, as changes in numbers will immediately affect income. Universities show signs of responding and have taken extra students this year over and above those paid for in the UFC grant.

Why, then, are they apparently less responsive to the other market force, of competition on price? There has been a change of language since the discussion that preceded the Education Reform Act in 1988. First, "contract" was used to describe agreements between the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council and the Universities Funding Council with individual institutions. However, "contract" has a legal meaning covering price and delivery and is difficult to apply when the output consists of graduates with a will of their own.

"Tendering" was substituted, but that too is a legal term. This was replaced by "bidding" at a price that might be at or below a centrally set guide price. Finally, "offer" was used, implying that institutions would offer to increase student numbers, expecting an assured increase in income if their offer price was acceptable.

Yet it has not been possible to get definitive statements about the way the effects of inflation are to be built into the raising of fees, or the accepted offers, year by year, during the planning period 1991-95. This shows how far we still are from any market-like system.

Most institutions are operating close to, or at, the limit of their physical capacity. With no indication that there is to be any government money for capital



• The author is vice-chancellor of the City University.

spending, institutions must save on their recurrent income and spending to finance expansion or improvement of capacity.

Changes in subject balance in an institution imply there is a need to restructure staffing. During the Eighties, costs of severance or early retirement were largely met by government through the funding agency. This will not continue, so additional costs will have to be met by the institution.

Some institutions hope to meet costs by realising capital assets or from gifts, though the state of the economy does not encourage optimism. Deficit funding is ruled out, so in the bidding process institutions have tried to minimise their financial risk. At the outset they were warned of problems if they bid too high in numbers and too low in price.

Ironically, having already admitted extra students to take short-term advantage of higher tuition fees, universities have weakened the argument for maintaining unit prices overall. At the same time, they have not

daared to seek a political advantage from lowering their bids, at the risk of their longer-term financial stability. Nor have they dared to court unpopularity with parents by surcharging tuition fees above the level paid through the mandatory award scheme. The outcome will depend on negotiations between the Treasury and the education department. Here, the universities' strongest weapon is the set of financial forecasts based on the optimistic assumption that their bids will be met in full. The UFC will probably defer a decision on how much to expand and how much to pay until these negotiations are complete.

Of course, the funding basis for the expansion of higher education has never been made clear by government since the 1986 white paper — the participants believe there is much to play for. In the Gambia, to take an extreme example, enrolments increased by 174 per cent in primary schools, 123 per cent in secondary technical schools and 129 per cent in high schools in a decade. Yet, although it devotes 13 per cent of public spending to education, encouraging community programmes and pouring in large amounts of aid, the government is compounding by high dropout rates and sluggish progress among those who get in.

Sheer weight of numbers threatens such educational advances as have been achieved, and even those who find their way through the system face rising unemployment.

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The ministers agreed formally that in the Commonwealth as a whole the quality of basic education was declining and that this was having severe repercussions on secondary and tertiary education, as well as on the pool of skilled manpower.

Commonwealth nations need more primary school places. John O'Leary considers an issue that still causes tension

## The battle for basics goes on



Full up: this class in Zambia is crowded but essential education remains a Commonwealth priority

The World Bank is sufficiently worried to have devoted 40 per cent of a \$1.5 billion education budget to basic education, and Unesco has put \$2 million into an action plan on the subject.

Inadequate primary school provision will be no surprise to politicians or educationists in Commonwealth countries, but switching the emphasis of policies that have concentrated funds on higher education will not be easy. Developing countries have put

faith and considerable funding into the development of their own

universities, and most are reluctant to abandon that investment. An attempt by the World Bank three years ago to encourage a switch of resources into primary and non-formal education in sub-Saharan Africa met such determined resistance that it was toned down considerably. A world conference, entitled Education for All, held at Jomtien, Thailand, at the beginning of this year, produced a declaration pointing equally generally in the same direction.

The approach last week was to

identify specific areas for im-

provement: research is to be commissioned on learning methods in schools; appeals will be made to international agencies for more money for teacher training; existing institutions will be used to distribute more information material; the potential of distance education to bridge the gap in primary and secondary education will be investigated further, and educational management help will be offered.

Tim Eggar, the British minister

due to attend the conference, missed the entire proceedings

thanks to three-line whips on last week's dog registration votes. In his absence, however, his officials argued for a greater emphasis on primary and secondary education.

Nick Stuart, the education department deputy secretary who led the delegation, said: "Developing countries really have to look quite hard at whether in pursuit of the Jomtien declaration they are going to re-examine their policies so that when seeking aid they put basic education as a higher priority than they have hitherto."

The clear implication of discussions in the West Indies was that they would, but that student mobility and support for higher education would remain on their shopping lists as well. There was unanimous endorsement of the proposal for a higher-education support scheme (Chess) that would use existing Commonwealth networks to channel expertise directly to developing countries' universities. The new scheme will concentrate on libraries, institutional management and staff development, with the aim of having some activities under way by next February.

Both the support scheme and the new emphasis on basic education mark a move away from the preoccupation with student fees that has characterised the last three ministerial meetings, but the issue still lurks in the background of Commonwealth debates.

Some ministers in Barbados still could not come to terms with Britain's new relationship with Europe, both west and east. Preferential fee levels for European Community students have always ranked, and new scholarship schemes for east Europeans have rubbed salt into the wound.

Chief Emeka Anyaoku, the new Commonwealth secretary general, spoke at the opening of the conference of the "great deal of unhappiness" that still surrounded British fee levels. "We find it absurd, for example, that a Caribbean student from the French island of Martinique can study in Britain, by way of France, at home fees, while a Barbados student has to study at overseas student prices," he said. He did not expect the policy to change.

Initiatives such as Chess are seen as possible alternative methods of attracting aid from Britain and the richer Commonwealth nations for third world higher education. Concerted efforts to improve basic education will be even more costly and less easily targeted.

Eastern Europe may continue to steal the limelight, but British politicians will not be allowed to forget the equally pressing educational needs of older partners.

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIPS

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### EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIPS

#### NUFFIELD COLLEGE, OXFORD OX1 1NE Postgraduate Studentships in the Social Sciences

Open to men or women graduates for research or post-graduate study in economics, statistics, politics, psychology (including some aspects of social psychology), recent economic, social or political history, industrial relations, management studies, public and social administration, international relations, or any aspect of social studies (such as, for instance, Commonwealth history of the study of Western Europe or of the Third World) which falls broadly within these fields. The College normally takes some twenty-five new post-graduate students a year.

The College also offers a small number of Nuffield Funded Studentships, open to both UK and overseas students, to cover fees and maintenance.

Particulars and application form from the Admissions Secretary.

#### FELLOWSHIPS

#### THE BRITISH ACADEMY POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS IN THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Academy invites applications for 30 postdoctoral fellowships, tenable for three years from October 1991 in a UK university or polytechnic. This scheme is to enable scholars ordinarily resident in the UK and normally under the age of 30 to pursue mature research and gain teaching experience.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by 18 January) from the Secretary, The British Academy, 20-21 Cornwall Terrace, London NW1 2QW.

#### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

#### St. Anne's College Oxford

The Drapers' Company Junior Research Fellowship in Mathematics or Science.

The Anna Beugan Warbury Junior Research Fellowship in Human and Social Sciences.

The Kathleen Bourne Junior Research Fellowship in French Language and Literature or French Architecture, Art, History, Music and Philosophy.

The College invites applications for the above Fellowship tenable for one or two years from 1 October 1991. The posts are open to graduates, women or men, in their second or subsequent year of research. Requests for further particulars, which should be obtained before application is made, should be addressed to the Principal's Secretary, St. Anne's College, Oxford OX2 6HS. Please enclose a self-addressed envelope. The closing date for application is 7 December 1990.

#### The Leverhulme Trust RESEARCH AWARDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE INDIVIDUAL AWARDS FOR 1991 STUDY ABROAD STUDENTSHIPS

Studentships for one or two years advanced study or research at a centre of learning in any part of the world except the United Kingdom or the United States of America.

The awards comprise an allowance of £8,500 a calendar year for maintenance plus return air passage, baggage allowance and internal travel expenses. Additional allowances at the discretion of the Committee for a dependent spouse (up to £2,500 a year), for countries with abnormally high cost of living and a contribution towards fees if abnormality high.

Applicants must be first degree graduates of a United Kingdom university, holders of CAA degrees or equivalent education in the United Kingdom, have been at school in the United Kingdom or the Commonwealth, be under 30 on 1 October 1991 and normally resident in the United Kingdom.

Candidates must be available for interview in London in late April: travelling expenses within the United Kingdom will be refunded.

Applications on the appropriate form (SAS2A) must be in the hands of the Secretary by Friday 4 January 1991 and cannot be considered if arriving after that date.

Application form: SAS2A and further information from: The Secretary, Research Awards Advisory Committee, The Leverhulme Trust, 15-19 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4NE (Telephone: 071-822 8552).

#### COURSES

#### WEBSTER UNIVERSITY HAS BEEN TEACHING AMERICANS THEIR BUSINESS FOR 75 YEARS

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Mr. Alan J. Clegg, Director of Admissions, Webster University, 550 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022, USA.

Telephone: (212) 585-1000, Fax: (212) 585-1000.

Telex: 221 222 WEBSTU G.

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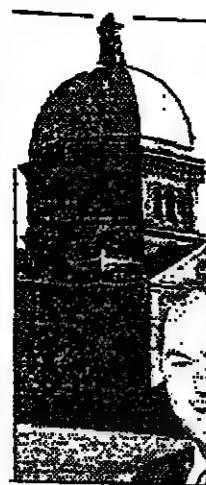
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WUT



# Serving the nation's interests

David Jewell (left), the present Master of Haileybury, and the chairman of the Headmasters' Conference, argues the case for the value of independent schools to Britain's future

Conference, argues the case for the value of independent schools to Britain's future

Forty years ago, I was a boarder at a public school. It was an austere, even bleak place in those post-war years of shortages and hardship: food rationing, little heating, lino on floors, cold baths, corporal punishment by senior boys, bullying, initiation ceremonies, and other unattractive aspects of a society dominated by masculinity.

Parents were not welcome and they hardly ever visited. My father was posted to Australia when I was 15 years old and I did not see my family for three years. Yet I encountered much kindness, some inspiring teaching, good games and music, and I sang the B minor Mass as a 14-year-old, a formative experience for which I am eternally grateful.

Twenty years ago, at another independent school, I became a headmaster. In the intervening 20 years, schools had become gentler, more comfortable, more compassionate institutions, but the permissive society of the late Sixties had a greater and more damaging effect on schools and universities than on any other institutions.

Rules were anathema and authority was challenged at every turn. There was a unifying teenage sub-culture, and the universal language of pop music separated the young from their elders.

The appearance of the young, their dress, and sometimes their use of illegal drugs were all means of shocking their parents and teachers. There was mutiny in the combined cadet forces, silence during the hymns in chapels and rejection of prescribed team games.

It was a testing and uncomfortable time for any adult in authority, teacher or parent. Few mourned the passing of those years. But there was idealism, too, even if too many of the young espoused causes that allowed them to exert the maximum of moral indignation with the minimum of personal commitment. The Vietnam war was the favourite cause.



Learning traditional values and companionship: boys at Claytemore school, near Blandford, Dorset

bers. Independent schools will be among the first to offer Business and Technician Education Council (BTEC) courses in their sixth forms.

Independent schools have become almost the sole suppliers of boarding education as, alas, maintained-boarding provision shrinks almost daily. For some children, boarding is the most appropriate form of education.

The quality of life and the advantages of being 24 hours in the same community encourage an awareness beyond that of the family and the neighbourhood.

In recent years, boarding schools have successfully recruited pupils of different religions and races, from rich and poor families, from intellectual and unacademic backgrounds, giving them confidence in their identity and purpose: a function particularly relevant in contemporary society.

Many mothers, in particular, find from feeling guilty about sending

their children to boarding schools, now welcome the chance to pursue careers. For their children, too, the opportunities available, the companionship of their contemporaries and the friendly supervision by adults, may be infinitely preferable to returning to an empty house and a microwave meal.

Our opponents, having turned their attention from outright abolition, now seek to demonise our so-called irrelevance. They will surely fail. We are part of the national provision of education in this country and increasingly seen to be so by politicians, educators, and parents, who, in successive opinion polls, have shown that they would greet the abolition of independent schools with about as much relish as they would the doubling of the price of a pint of beer.

Part of the strength of the independent sector lies in its diversity. There are schools large and small, boarding and day, co-educational and single-sex, as well as schools for the less able and for the talented. Schools, such as Bryanston, which maintains the progressive tradition of its founder, and St. Paul's, which is unashamedly selective and academic; Quaker schools such as Leighton Park and Bootham and schools with a military tradition such as Cheltenham and Wellington; specialist music schools such as Abbottsford; sumptuously appointed schools such as Harrow and Radley; schools such as Bristol Cathedral School, which achieves outstanding results on a restricted site in a depopulated city centre.

In short, a rich variety of schools responding to parents' needs and wishes. A healthy, vigorous, and efficient independent sector is in the national interest and I am proud to be part of it. I look to the past with gratitude and to the future with confidence.

## SPECIAL NEEDS

# Catering for all kinds of children

PARENTS with children needing special help should not be put off by misconceptions that independent schools are interested only in high achievers. Of the 1,000 independent schools in Britain, 750 take children with any of 48 disabilities.

Most schools judge each case on its merits, but some schools have created a niche in certain areas of special need. One is Blairston, near Huntly, in the north of Scotland, a preparatory school with 90 pupils and the archetype of the family-run school.

Susan Kent, the head teacher's wife, says: "In recent years we have had a boy with one arm and a boy who, because of thalidomide, had no arms. I think it is much easier for a small school, where everybody behaves like brothers and sisters, to cope with such children. There is very much a family atmosphere. We would not take anybody who could not keep up. The boy with one arm played and enjoyed his rugby. I would not like anyone to go away with the idea that we were a school that specialised in children with difficulties; we are prepared to look at anyone who comes along."

So is St Christopher's, a prep school for three to eight-year-olds in Epsom, Surrey. Jane Luckman, the head teacher, says: "In recent years I have taken in a child with Down's syndrome, a slightly paralysed girl and a boy with cystic fibrosis. I do not consider that we are a special school, but if everybody benefits we are happy to have anyone. I always discuss a special child with the staff first; it is important that we feel we can cope."

"The other children and their parents must not feel that they are being dragged down. After all, they have sent their children to St Christopher's so that they will pass on to get into a prep school."

David Skipper, the head teacher at Merchant Taylors School, in Northwood, west London, and the chairman of the Headmasters' Conference committee on special needs, says: "I think mainstream schools have always been more tolerant of physical handicaps than some parents are aware."

One has to be careful as not every child can cope."

Sandhurst School, in Worthing, East Sussex, also prides itself on a family atmosphere. This day school, for three to 13-year-olds, is based on small classes. Christine Skomski, the head teacher, says: "We get quite a few parents coming to us with their children aged eight who are worried about their under-performance in the state system and we often find that they are dyslexic. We have six dyslexics in a school of 130 pupils. The school is designed to give the children confidence. All pupils leave in a strong frame of mind, ready to take on secondary school."

Stonebridge Earls School, in the New Forest, Hampshire, specialises in dyslexia. More than half of its 170 pupils, mainly boarders, are sufferers. This ratio causes some concern, because the school's philosophy is to keep the dyslexic numbers down so that there is more chance of integrating those with special needs. The school says that during the past five years there has been an increase in the number of schools that cater for dyslexic children.

In south Wales, near Barry, David Newman has been providing a "special and sympathetic environment" at Balfour House School for more than 20 years. The school has 85 pupils and takes children from four to 16. Five children at the school are dyslexic and many others have problems relating to having missed school because of illness or what Mr Newman calls "acute school phobia", usually traced to a distressing time at another school.

"The key to what we achieve lies in our small classes, between eight and ten pupils. We have had children leave here with seven A-levels and ten O-levels. We have one girl who got ten GCSEs at the age of 11. The small family atmosphere helps children to blossom. For those with particular difficulties, we lay on one-to-one or small-group tuition. The important thing is that every child is treated as an individual. For some, this is the only way they are going to move forward."

HUGH THOMPSON

## INDEPENDENT EDUCATION

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE



vrije Universiteit

amsterdam

4 Experienced teachers/teacher trainers m/f for Secondary Education

2 Experienced teacher trainers m/f for Primary Education

Vacancy numbers: 040.0221 + 040.0222

The Dutch Development Cooperation Services of the Free University Amsterdam is responsible for coordinating the preparation, management and execution of education and research projects, in cooperation with departments in faculties and together with institutions in developing countries. In the region of southern Africa, the Free University is involved in the execution of a large number of projects in the area of improvement of science education.

In the near future a project will be set up in NAMIBIA where the Ministry for Education has decided to introduce in-service training for lower secondary and primary school teachers, particularly in the area of mathematics and science education.

DOS/DCDS is seeking for this project for 1991:

A. 4 EXPERIENCED TEACHERS/TEACHER TRAINERS for Secondary Education in the subjects: MATHEMATICS, BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS (vacancy number: 040.0221), and

B. 2 EXPERIENCED TEACHER TRAINERS for Primary Education, with special interest in DIDACTICS of basic MATHEMATICS and INTEGRATED SCIENCE (vacancy number: 040.0222).

The function

The in-service training project will be carried out in cooperation with teacher trainers in Namibia. The experts will be expected to organise workshops (content and programmatic preparation), together with their Namibian counterparts, for large numbers of teachers in the Namibian educational system. Attention will be paid to the training of experienced local teachers who will lead the workshops in various regions of the country. Evaluation of educational materials used in the schools and the stimulation of practical methods will form important aspects of the workshop programme. The educational system in Namibia, which prior to independence was characterised by diversity in the responsible institutions, will undergo from January 1991 a process in which greater uniformity in school program-

mes and training opportunities will be central. A revised curriculum will be introduced next year in the English language.

**Requirements**

Candidates for secondment in Function A will be expected to have broad experience in secondary education in one of the given subjects, preferably also with experience in teacher training and/or in-service training, and a demonstrable interest in developments in the area of didactics and school guidance.

Candidates for Function B will be expected to have broad experience as e.g. primary school teacher trainers, with a demonstrable interest in the development of educational materials for primary education in the area of mathematics and science subjects.

For both categories, preference will be given to those with experience gained in English speaking African countries. In view of the fact that the organisational structure in education is undergoing a period of change in the recently independent country of Namibia, organisational qualities and talents for improvisation will form important aspects of the selection process. Candidates will be expected to have an excellent command of the English language, both written and spoken.

**Salary and conditions**

The selected secondees will be appointed to the Free University for the period of one year. Salary will depend on age and experience.

Costs of travel and relocation will be covered by the Free University.

**Information**

For further information please contact the Project Supervisor Dr C.J. Stolt, tel. +31 20 5486280. Applications indicating the vacancy number and "Namibia" should arrive within 10 days and be directed to: Dienst Ontwikkelingscoöperatie Vrije Universiteit, Van der Boechorststraat 7, 1081 BT Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

The independent schools stood firm, and maintained good discipline and high academic standards throughout a time when the political will to do so in the maintained sector often wavered. The independent schools kept their resolve and by so doing served the interests of the whole country.

As I look back over 20 years of headmastering in three very different schools, I am heartened by the changes that have occurred and the prospects for the future. The percentage of parents choosing independent schools for their children is increasing and now more than 30 per cent of all A-level candidates come from the independent sector.

Our classrooms are, by and large, centres of order and good learning. While achieving outstanding examination results, independent schools have been at the forefront of curricular experiment and reform. The Nuffield Science Project, the schools mathematics project (SMP), mathematics for education and industry (MEI), Nuffield modern languages and A-level business studies were all pioneered and developed in independent schools. Many of our schools, while exempt from the provisions of the Education Reform Act, are engaged in national curriculum studies and in helping the secretary of state to deliver a broad, balanced and relevant curriculum.

The views of the Headmasters' Conference on provision for 16 to 19-year-olds are constructive and coherent and have been listened to by the department of education and science. We have urged the retention of A-levels as a challenging academic examination. There has been a discreet but determined erosion of the quality of A-levels over the past few years and further moves in this direction must be resisted. We do, though, need a diversity of courses and examinations to meet the needs of the diverse talents of the new 16 to 19-year-old students that all schools should attract in increasing numbers.

It was a testing and uncomfortable time for any adult in authority, teacher or parent. Few mourned the passing of those years. But there was idealism, too, even if too many of the young espoused causes that allowed them to exert the maximum of moral indignation with the minimum of personal commitment. The Vietnam war was the favourite cause.

### MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE

Scholarships and Exhibitions for September 1991

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Examination 13 - 15 May 1991. Entries by 22 April 1991.

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Examination 25-26 February 1991. Entries by 31 January 1991.

Scholarships are worth on merit up to 50% of the current fee, and are index-linked.

Further assistance is available, in cases of financial need.

For a detailed Scholarship Prospectus, a set of 1990 Scholarship papers, and a general Prospectus, and to arrange a visit, please telephone or write to:

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## Court of Appeal

## Law Report November 5 1990

## Court of Appeal

## No appeal without interest in land

## One joint tenant can give valid notice

Regina v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another, Ex parte Davies

Before Lord Justice Neill, Lord Justice Balcombe and Lord Justice Mann [Judgment October 23]

The occupier of a caravan stationed for several months in an abandoned quarry had not acquired an interest in that land and thus was not entitled under section 88 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 to appeal against an enforcement notice served on her by the local planning authority.

The occupier, describing herself as having adopted "the travelling way of life", had not shown that she had the necessary intention to establish title by adverse possession.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the occupier, Rita Myra Davies, from the order of Mr Justice McCowan in May 1989 dismissing her application for judicial review of a decision letter from the Secretary of State for the Environment refusing to hear her appeal against an enforcement notice served on her by South Shropshire District Council.

Section 88(1) of the 1971 Act, substituted by section 1 of and paragraph 1 of the Schedule to the Local Government and Planning (Amendment) Act 1981, and now re-enacted in

section 104 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, provides:

"(1) A person having an interest in the land to which an enforcement notice relates may, at any time before the date specified in the notice as the date on which it is to take effect, appeal to the secretary of state against the notice..."

Mr Timothy A. Jones for the occupier; Mr Christopher Katskowiak for the secretary of state; the planning authority did not appear.

LORD JUSTICE NEILL said that in 1987 the occupier, who described herself as having adopted the "travelling way of life", moved with her father and her son to a disused quarry at Bishop's Castle. They took up residence in two caravans.

In May 1988 the planning authority issued the enforcement notice requiring her to remove the caravans from the land and she submitted her appeal to the secretary of state.

The decision letter from the secretary of state on 2 September 1988 to the occupier stated that it was not considered that she had an interest in the land to which the enforcement notice related and that in view of the requirements of section 88(1) of the 1971 Act, as amended, her appeal was not valid.

The Judge decided that the

secretary of state was "right to conclude that the (occupier) had not established adverse possession of her caravan pitch. She was not in fact in adverse possession but was a mere trespasser and she did not therefore have an interest in the land..."

Before the Court of Appeal it was virtually common ground that where a decision maker had to determine a preliminary issue as to jurisdiction then an appeal was for the court to look at the matter afresh and to make up its own mind; it had to look at the matter on the basis of the evidence that had been before the secretary of state when he made his decision.

The issue thus was whether the occupier had an interest in the land on 2 September 1988. She did not claim paper title but said that she was in adverse possession of it and that was enough.

It was conceded by the secretary of state, for the purposes of the instant case only, that if the occupier could show that she was in adverse possession then she had an interest in the land within the meaning of section 88(1).

There were two modern authorities giving valuable guidance on what amounted to adverse possession.

In *Powell v McFarlane* [1979] 38 P & CR 452, 476-7 Mr Justice Slade enunciated the

principles to be applied and in *Buckinghamshire County Council v Moran* [1989] 3 WLR 1521 the Court of Appeal specifically approved those principles and indicated additionally that a claimant did not have to show any intended ownership of the land, possession being enough, and further, that it was not inconsistent with a claim of adverse possession that there might be circumstances in which the claimant would go out of possession.

The occupier argued that the evidence established her intention to remain on the land and she relied on the *Moran* decision. There was force in her submissions but in the light of all the circumstances it had not shown adverse possession as a matter of law.

She referred in her letters to having a "travelling way of life" and to being a gypsy in order that she had no right to permanent possession which was inconsistent with her claim. Further, no steps had been taken to enclose any part of the land.

To establish adverse possession she had to show not only factual possession but also an *animus possidendi*. She had failed to do so and the secretary of state had reached the right decision.

Lord Justice Balcombe gave a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Mann agreed.

Solicitors: Thorpes, Hereford. Treasury Solicitor.

Hanoverians and Fulham London Borough Council v Mask

Barnet London Borough Council v Smith

Before Lord Justice Slade, Lord Justice Nicholls and Lord Justice Bingham [Judgment October 12]

A notice to quit given by one of several joint tenants under a periodic tenancy had the effect of bringing that tenancy to an end even if the notice was given without the authority of any other tenant.

The decision in *Greenwich London Borough Council v McGrady* [1982] 267 EG 515 applied.

The Court of Appeal so stated in allowing an appeal by the London Borough of Fulham from an order of Judge Roger Cooke in West London County Court on February 15, 1990 whereby he dismissed their claim for possession of the ground floor flat at 35 Nixon Street, Fulham and in dismissing an appeal by Mr James Marion Smith from an order of Mr A. A. Goymer, sitting as an assistant recorder in 1990 whereby he dismissed Mr Smith's appeal against an order of a registrar refusing to set aside an order for possession of a council house at 119 Alexandra Road, Muswell Hill.

Mr Paul Staddon for Mr. Monk; Mr Mark Strachan, QC and Mr Lincoln Crawford for Hanoverians and Fulham. Mr Anthony Radcliffe for Mr. Smith; Mr Charles Salter for Mr. Bingham.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE said that the two appeals raised a common question: whether under the general law, in the absence of a provision to the contrary in a tenancy agreement, the relevant functions were inquisitorial, albeit in the second instance, to the Spanish law.

The functions of the SFO were in no sense adjudicative; the relevant functions were inquisitorial, albeit in the second instance, to the Spanish law.

If a prosecution resulted, the defendant had an absolute right to a fair trial, barreased by specific protections enshrined in statute and common law.

The principle of fairness did not therefore demand that there should be a right of hearing on such preliminary decisions and it would be unworkable to impose a duty to give a hearing on such preliminary decisions.

Similarly it would be unworkable to impose a duty on the Director of the SFO to supply particulars.

It was irrelevant to bear in mind that under section 1(2) of the 1987 Act the Director discharged her duties under the supervision of the Attorney-General who was accountable not only to the courts but to Parliament.

The feature of the statutory scheme also suggested that the proposed judicial intrusion in the investigation process was not contemplated by the statute.

It would be extraordinary if Mr. Nadir had been given a legal right to demand disclosure of the investigation in order to dispel suspicion. Such a duty would postulate a correlative legal

obligation on the part of the Director of the SFO to consider representations made by Nadir to the effect that the investigation should cease.

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# The warriors' wives in waiting

Will the fate of those still missing in action in the Vietnam war soon be discovered?

James Bone reports

**O**n October 10, 1972, Barbara Cleary O'Connor's first husband flew his last mission over North Vietnam. His task was one of the riskiest in the war — to fly solo at tree-top level spotting targets for other planes. As he made his way back to base, his colleagues put a bottle of champagne on ice to celebrate his completion of more than 100 missions. But he never returned.

Captain Peter Cleary, aged 28, disappeared from radar over the North Vietnamese jungle just 15 minutes before he was due to touch down. His last radio contact was to call in a squadron of navy planes to attack an enemy target.

"The day he was shot down, I had a very strange, disjointed feeling that something had happened," says Mrs O'Connor, then aged 26 and living with her two children near Clark US Air Force Base in the Philippines. "Of course, I did not know what had happened, but when I look back I think it was connected somehow."

Like thousands of Americans who were married or related to servicemen who went missing in action (MIA) or were taken prisoner of war in Vietnam, Mrs O'Connor has learnt to cope with her loss and — until recently — the almost total lack of information about her husband's fate. But now the rapprochement between the United States and Vietnam, spurred by the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, promises to end the uncertainty. After last month's trip to Washington by a Vietnamese leader, the two sides have renewed efforts to discover what happened to the American servicemen who disappeared in Indochina.

Senate investigators are also reported to be examining evidence that thousands of United Nations Command troops — including dozens of Britons — captured during the Korean war, nearly 40 years ago, may still be alive in the Soviet Union and China.

For Mrs O'Connor, the United States-Vietnam dialogue has already yielded fruit. After 17 years of silence, last year she received what is known as a "refugee report" containing information from a Vietnamese who had left the country. The



One of the lucky ones: the famous moment when Robert Strie, a released prisoner of war, was met by his family on his arrival home in 1973

**"The day he was shot down, I had a very strange, disjointed feeling that something had happened"**

report contained a rubbing of a "dog-tag" — the identification medallion that American servicemen wear around their necks — which bore her husband's details. Since then, three more refugee reports have mentioned her husband's case and the Pentagon has informed her that the Vietnamese government may be leaking the information deliberately, to use in future negotiations.

"The goal for me has always been to get his remains returned, because they can often tell from investigating remains what happened," says Mrs O'Connor. "Obviously, after all these years we still wonder what happened.

Now I really have the prospect that maybe there are remains. It's an odd feeling, but we are excited because — as grotesque as that is — it might answer some questions. It would be nice just to have it over with and his remains buried here."

Ironically, it was the absence of information about her husband that what allowed Mrs O'Connor

to emerge unscathed. Unlike many wives of what are now known as MIA/PoWs, she never had much hope that Captain Cleary had survived, and that enabled her to get on with her life.

She took Sean, her son, and Paige, her daughter, back to America, and settled in Massachusetts, where Paige now goes to the same university her father did. And, in the end, she remarried.

"I did not date for a couple of years," she recalls. "It was a difficult time to come to the conclusion on your own that your husband was not going to come back."

Not until 1979 — seven years after Captain Cleary's disappearance — was she able to remarry. At that time, the American military held a series of hearings on all the outstanding MIA/PoW cases. All except one were declared "presumed dead", a move intended to allow their spouses to remarry.

Even so, most of the women still active in the search for their

## STYLING SEARCHING: 15 YEARS ON

**L**ast month the United States allowed a Vietnamese leader to visit Washington for the first time since the end of the Vietnam war 15 years ago.

In an unprecedented move, the State Department lifted a visa restriction limiting Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's foreign minister, to within 25 miles of the United Nations in New York, so that he could travel south for a day to the capital. The purpose of Mr Thach's landmark visit was to discuss the fate of American servicemen who were missing in action or were taken prisoner of war during the Vietnam war — an emotional issue put back on the political agenda by Ronald Reagan.

The United States estimates there are 2,296 Americans still missing in Indochina after the Vietnam war, 1,677 of them in

Vietnam are expected soon, and Vietnam has floated the idea of a permanent United States office in Hanoi.

The United States and Vietnam have carried out 11 joint investigations since General Vessey first visited Hanoi in August 1987 as President Reagan's special envoy. Staff from the Central Identification Laboratory and the Joint Casualty Resolution Centre in Hawaii have excavated crash sites, examined bones and interviewed villagers who might have information about missing Americans.

But representatives of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia complain that, until now, Vietnam has not shown full cooperation.

"We know that Vietnam has an incredible amount of information that they simply have not made available to us," says Betty Cox, a league spokeswoman. She says that Vietnam has detailed archives on wartime incidents ranging from fire-fights to crashed aircraft that could help to locate the remains of missing Americans.

United States officials are also puzzled as to why Vietnam has not yet released a number of remains that are believed to have been kept in warehouses. In all, 287 sets of remains of American personnel have been returned or recovered. The most recent batch of 20 were delivered in September. The previous shipment of 16 sets of remains in April all proved to be non-American.

Vietnam contends that no American servicemen remain under its control, although it does not rule out the possibility that some may be living in the jungle, like the Japanese soldiers who emerged years after the end of world war two.

missing husbands have stayed single, according to Barbara Cox, a spokeswoman for the League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, which has some 3,600 members. "You cannot go forward with your life, and if you do then the person you go with is always looking over their shoulder worrying is he going to come back," says Maureen Dunn, whose navy-pilot husband, Commander Joseph Dunn, was shot down in 1968.

**T**he theme was exploited by Hollywood in last year's *Welcome Home*, in which Kris Kristofferson, playing a character who was missing in action for 17 years, returns to find his wife with another husband.

The wife of the one man still listed as missing or captured in Indochina, air force Colonel Charles Shelton, who was shot down during a mission over Laos in 1965, eventually found the

## Howe and when to call it a day

**C**onnoisseurs of the delicate art of political resignation are having the time of their lives

SIR Geoffrey Howe's resignation letter last week, and Margaret Thatcher's reply, are no doubt shot through with coded messages, sufficient to keep a Whitehall watcher occupied for a week. But for the rest of us they appear to be pretty boring, except for the apparent difference of temperature in the signatures: "Yours ever, Geoffrey Howe" and "Yours ever, Margaret".

That Howe's snub of chivalry, Sir Geoffrey getting his retaliation in last. Unless, that is, the pedantic deputy prime minister thought dear Margaret might mix him up with some other Geoffrey.

But how best to resign? At least one editor for whom I worked would have regarded Sir Geoffrey's 400 pages as a basis for negotiation. Certainly he dismissed one-page episode from me as such. "All right, what do you want?" he asked. "Nobody who really wants to leave writes more than two paragraphs."

Sir Geoffrey's resignation is, of course, above the suspicion of being a mere ploy, unless we're about to discover that he is to become deputy prime minister of say, France.

Among my favourite resignations are the "spur of the moment" ones that have been carefully planned. Like Michael Heseltine's departure over Westland nearly five years ago, when he came flouncing out of a cabinet meeting for all the world like a man who had learnt to his feet crying: "I can take no more of this." A few hours later he read the media's long speech which smacked of the same gesture period as a Peter Ackroyd biography.

Autobiography better describes modern political resignations. These letters are political position papers. Clearly there was no need for Sir Geoffrey to explain to Mrs Thatcher what he thinks about Europe: she is all too aware of that. So his letter, and her reply were aimed jointly at the public and posterity and timed for maximum impact. His resignation broke on the Press Association wire at 6.55pm, just in time for the first edition, perfect timing for the main television news.

So there is clearly not much emotion left in political resignations.

PETER BARNARD

## Twin peaks of success

Jennifer Lynch, daughter of the famous David, wants to be judged on her own merits as a writer and director

for a child. "They were very young emotionally: we all grew up simultaneously," Ms Lynch says. "I had a lot of work to do as a kid: my parents needed as much nurturing as I did."

She was born with club feet. In *Eraserhead*, the film which established him as a film director, her father portrayed the slide into madness of a man whose girlfriend

gives birth to a deformed baby. But Ms Lynch refuses to be cast down by her father's public broadcast: "Eraserhead might have been triggered by events in David's life, but the film is emphatically not about his relationship with me."

Ms Lynch was placed in a cast up to her waist when she was born, had a major operation at the age of four and wore orthopaedic shoes until she was 12. "This all sounds pretty miserable, but the result of this is that I have a very strong relationship with both my parents," she says. "All the same, I know that having a baby too early hurts parents, and certainly hurts the child. I plan to have children when I am ready. I do not want to be surprised."

Two years after their marriage, the Lynch parents moved to Los Angeles. "We were completely poor," Ms Lynch says. "I never want to have children unless there is a bedroom upstairs, money in the bank and enough financial security for me to take a couple of years off to look after them."

Her parents divorced when she was aged seven, but Ms Lynch insists she had a happy childhood.

"Someone was always painting or telling stories: the house was full of creativity. My parents were not

acquisitive, so there was no sense of being deprived."

"I concentrated on keeping relationships with both my parents as good and as pure as I could. I lived with my mother, but my father lived just around the corner, and we would all meet for coffee. My parents are still good friends."

Ms Lynch grew up "on David's sets". (She calls him David when speaking of him professionally, Dad to his face, and "my father" when discussing her childhood.)

Writing a screenplay immediately after she finished school probably seemed less preposterous to her than it might to other teenagers; no doubt it was also easier to sell.

But she is sensitive to any

accusation of nepotism: "I have

been very lucky, but I have

worked very hard. I know that I

have got where I have on the back

of my work, not just because I'm

David's daughter."

She says she was offered the opportunity to write *The Secret Diary of Laura Palmer* without her father or Mark Frost, his writing partner on *Twin Peaks*, being informed first. The *Diary* is the latest in a line of *Twin Peaks* spin-offs, which now include *Cherry Pie*, *Coffee*, and the "tapes" of Dale Cooper, the FBI agent

in the second series. The book

stands alone, but for *Peaks* enthusiasts there is the attraction of reading it along with the

characters."

Ms Lynch wrote the diary in

four days, after thinking herself

into the part for six weeks. "Laura

is so 180 degrees different from

myself — heavy duty into drugs

and promiscuous sex. I had to

become possessed by this person,

who lived a sordid life because she

felt she had no alternative; she

believed she was bad."

The diary is a catalogue of



Laura Palmer's diarist: the book took Jennifer Lynch four days

investigating the murder of Laura Palmer in the series. A *Twin Peaks* computer game is planned for next year.

The people at Lynch/Frost realised there was this woman [Laura Palmer] everyone needs to know about, but she was already dead," Ms Lynch says.

"Fortunately she was smart enough to keep two diaries — the one found right at the beginning of the first series, and this one, found

in the second series. The book stands alone, but for *Peaks* enthusiasts there is the attraction of reading it along with the

characters."

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felt she had no alternative; she

believed she was bad."

The diary is a catalogue of

cocaine, orgies, murder, night-

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## ARTS

## THEATRE

# Between the sublime and the gross

Jim Hiley on how the Holocaust is being turned into drama on British stages

**W**hat is the least suitable subject for treatment in the theatre? An answer of sorts was provided in Mel Brooks' film of 1968, *The Producers*. Zero Mostel plays a demented impresario who stages a musical, *Springtime For Hitler*, confidently expecting that it will lose money. Even today, Mostel's extravaganza seems the epitome of drama's capacities – with or without our musical numbers.

Yet the horrors of the Nazi era have been much in evidence of late in theatrical forms ranging from vaudeville to remorseless naturalism. Questions are thus raised by our real-life producers. If the Holocaust can be dramatised, for example, can anything be excluded?

The National led the way last year with *Ghetto*, which recalls the wartime persecution of Jews in Lithuania. Joshua Sobol's play was followed in January by a revival of *Bent*, which shows the fate of homosexuals in the death camps. Currently, at the Riverside Studios, Hammersmith, George Tabori's *Mein Kampf: Farce* speculates on the Führer's early life in Vienna. With its slapstick and surrealism, Tabori's play might almost be a prequel to *Springtime For Hitler*. More solemnly, the career of one of Hitler's lieutenants is recounted in *Brother Eichmann* by Heinar Kipphardt, which opens tomorrow at Manchester's Library Theatre.

None of the dramatists has seized on Nazism with wilful opportunism. In fact, they have compelling reasons for avoiding the topic altogether. Joshua Sobol is Jewish. Martin Sherman, the author of *Bent*, is both Jewish and homosexual. George Tabori's father died in Auschwitz. By contrast, the late Heinar Kipphardt belonged to a "German

School" of documentary dramatists who confronted the worst excesses of recent history.

Audiences with direct experience of Nazism are especially receptive to plays on the subject. *Ghetto* first appeared at the Haifa Theatre, Israel. *Mein Kampf: Farce* is the most frequently performed contemporary play in the German-speaking theatre.

In a sense, British theatre is now catching up with a trend. If our audiences resist it, it may be because we escaped invasion, and so Nazism is more remote in our imagination. Perhaps we prefer to cherish our existing memories and suspect dramatists of seeking to exorcise the past – or, worse, to revise it. Their intentions are more scrupulous, however.

"Part of the purpose is to make things real for people who were not there," says the playwright David Lan, who adapted *Ghetto* for English audiences. Even so, productions like *Ghetto* and *Bent* are fraught with danger. They re-enact atrocities in an art form which is by its nature voyeuristic. *Ghetto* takes realism a step further, including as it does more than a dozen folk songs and cabaret numbers. These were actually performed by a theatre troupe which flourished at the time in Lithuania. But some members of the audience found the razzmatazz offensive and trivialising.

Lan argues that music "gives *Ghetto* 'heart and power'". In *Springtime For Hitler*, the songs justify Nazism; in *Ghetto*, they are a symbol of defiance. Moreover, they reach out to the spectator, making it hard to view the events as a remote historical aberration. People do not tap their toes in a museum. Nor do they, moments later, freeze with horror.

*Mein Kampf: Farce* and *Brother Eichmann* take a different kind of risk by poring over the Nazi psyche. In these plays, the charac-



The National Theatre production of *Ghetto*, adapted by David Lan: re-enacting atrocities in an art form which is by its nature voyeuristic

ters could acquire an inappropriate humanity, not least because they are represented by flesh-and-blood actors. In the theatre, even the most egregious villain wins a modicum of audience sympathy, and neither Hitler nor Adolf Eichmann is presented as an out-and-out villain. Tabori's young Hitler is, for instance, a callow, accident-prone bumbkin, who resembles the despot of history only in the final moments.

Tabori explains that he wrote *Mein Kampf: Farce* with the German public in mind, and this determined his subversive use of comedy. "Germans are in danger of seeing Hitler as an outside intrusion into their culture. I want to destroy the myth of a Nazi evil of which they were themselves victims. Hitler was a very recognisable German-Austrian figure." But is not Hitler's significance diminished if he is made familiar

and laughable? "A joke always has disaster at its heart. But I didn't want audiences to feel guilty. People who feel guilty are dangerous."

**R**arely has Tabori been attacked for his portrait of Hitler. Controversy has risen, though, over the character of Schlimo Herzl, a Jewish bookseller who befriends Hitler in a Viennese dossouse. Audiences have complained that his behaviour puts Jews in an unfavourable light. Schlimo had a real-life precursor, Reinhold Hanisch. But Hanisch could not know what we – and Tabori – know of Hitler's subsequent career. Very little can be justified on grounds of factual accuracy alone. The dramatist makes a selection of facts and a choice about how to recount them.

Similar issues are raised by *Brother Eichmann*. Kipphardt set

his play in 1960, when Eichmann was a prisoner of the Israelis. Under interrogation, he recites his chilling credo of obedience, appearing unable, or unwilling, to recognise that, as the organiser of transportation to the death camps, he was implicated in the slaughter that took place there. But by now, Eichmann is himself a captive. Chained and incarcerated, he could almost be seen as a victim. When he faces execution, the audience might feel sympathy.

The director, Chris Horner, admires the danger. "But the play does not whitewash Eichmann. It says that, if you make a system where people can see themselves as cogs, it is not productive to pick scapegoats. We want the audience to ask questions about how easily we can detach ourselves from what we do. I am confident this will happen."

*Brother Eichmann* is certain to

be followed by further plays about Nazism. Even if they were never staged, dramatists would continue to write them. Tabori says that, for years, he resisted making art out of the Holocaust. But his creative imagination was "haunted" by his father's ghost, and eventually he felt impelled to confront it. For Lan, an ability to deal with such issues is the mark of a mature theatre. "In a democracy, you can't proscribe subjects because they come too close to suffering. That's what art is about."

The seriousness of Lan and the other dramatists cannot be questioned. But the theatre is a precarious, collaborative form. One misguided performance or an infelicitous design may distort a play entirely. The difference between success and failure is between the magnificence of *Ghetto* and the grossness of *Springtime For Hitler* – perilously narrow.

## BRIEFING As long as it's Brahms

LONDON'S concertgoers have a wonderful choice of repertoire this week – provided they like Brahms. Consider the following bizarre list. Tomorrow at the Festival Hall the London Philharmonic performs Brahms's First and Second Symphonies, while at the Barbican the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra plays ... Brahms's First and Second Symphonies. Wednesday is a comparatively light day: just Brahms's Violin Concerto at the Festival Hall. The Barbican strikes back on Thursday with Brahms's Third Symphony and First Piano Concerto. Then on Friday the Festival Hall audience hears Brahms's Third and Fourth Symphonies, while those at the Barbican will enjoy his Fourth Symphony and Second Piano Concerto. Did someone say competition can only increase consumers' choice?

### Thousands of nights

GLASSES were raised at Covent Garden on Saturday to William Kelkaway, a sales assistant from Shirley, Southampton, who with his wife paid his one-thousandth visit to the Royal Opera House. With a party of friends they sat in the gallery to see Verdi's *Aida*. Kelkaway has been going to opera and ballet at Covent Garden since August 31, 1951, and bought his first gallery ticket for 3s 6d to see *The Bohemian Girl* conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham.

### Last chance . . .

VACLAV Havel's architectural parable play, *Development*, has already had its run at the Orange Tree, Richmond, extended for one week, and for its second and final week there is a cast change. David Timson, who played the time-serving Ulrich, has had to go off to the Birmingham Rep to rehearse the part of Mr Toad. Sam Walters, director of Havel's play, has donned Ulrich's white coat and will be revealing his rarely seen acting prowess this week at the Orange Tree (081-940 3633).

## CINEMA DESIGN

## Slapped wrists and dazzling screen images

Last week's release of *The Freshman* has brought the film designer Ken Adam back into prominence at home. Anna Kythereotis reports

**T**he photographer's suggestion of including the Academy award in the portrait made Ken Adam frown. He began to assess the merits of the idea, then, ever affable and urbane, apologised for interfering. The cameras had triggered a spontaneous reaction from the designer celebrated for creating some of the most memorable screen images of the last 40 years.

Generally acknowledged as the best production designer in the business, Adam has left his signature on what amounts to an inventory of important movies: seven Bond films, the Deighton films, *Dr Strangelove*, *Sleuth*, *Barry Lyndon* (the source of the Oscar), and about 50 others.

Significantly, his name has been absent from the credits of any British film for more than a decade. He has, he says simply, not been asked. Adam's isolation from British films is seen by some as the industry's slap on his wrists for being too successful. Critical acclaim, a succession of awards, media exposure of a kind unprecedented for a production designer

and the high-budget films with which he is associated have fixed him in the minds of British filmmakers as too expensive.

How far from the truth that misconception lies can be judged by his response when Ismail Merchant, probably the thriftiest producer in the history of film, asked him to design *The Deceivers*. "When Ismail told me what the production demanded, and what the budget was, it seemed to me that I had never designed an opera before and in many aspects, because of the limitations imposed by the proscription, one had to be even more inventive." He recalls the horror of watching a rehearsal of the last

act as Plácido Domingo and Carol Neblett made their dramatic exit across Adam's cinematic staircase and ran out of aria before running out of stairs. "I offered to make it smaller but Zubin said 'Don't worry – I can add a few more bars'."

The challenges now come almost exclusively from America, but Adam continues to live in London. "I love this country, I love my home, but if you want to work you must be where the work is." Regardless of his approaching 70th birthday, Adam is still making films back to back. On completing Marlon Brando's latest film *The Freshman* (released last Friday), he began work in Berlin on the new Gérard Depardieu film *Dinoszaur*, and witnessed the collapse of the Wall.

He speaks of the experience unemotionally, although Berlin is the city in which he was born and which he left at 13, when it became clear that Jews had no future

there. But growing up in what was then the cultural capital of the world left its mark; he knew he wanted to design and, on the advice of Vincent Korda, studied architecture at London University.

At the start of the war he was still considered an enemy alien by the end, through characteristically dogged determination, Adam had become the only German fighter pilot in the RAF. After demobilisation he was given work on a film as a junior draughtsman and progressed rapidly; seven years later he received his first Academy award nomination for *Around the World in Eighty Days*.

From the beginning of his career Adam saw the function of a production designer as something more than a supplier of scenery. "I have always involved myself in the script, and look for opportunities to enhance the mood of a scene with certain visual ideas. In my experience there are few

writers who think in visual terms, and there is no reason why they should. But film is a visual medium and writers depend on designers to interpret the screenplay."

With the Bond films Adam went further. The essentially visual nature of the material gave him the impulse to abandon what was considered safe and instead dazzle audiences with larger-than-life concepts that increasingly came to dominate the films. His work on those films and the others he made during that period – "I never made two consecutive Bonds because I felt I had to return to the discipline of more 'formal' films in between" – influenced a generation of designers.

Adam credits his success to talent and luck, but, above all, to his ability to communicate. "Film-making is so much a collaborative effort between artistic and therefore often difficult, people. You need to be able to assert yourself continuously while behaving something like the foreign secretary – which can be exhausting."



Ken Adam: "I have always involved myself in the script".

## TELEVISION

## Heads frozen, bargain rates

THE sensation of being frozen alive, hitherto only widely available to viewers of *Twin Peaks*, was explored in considerably more detail for *Heart of the Matter* on BBC 1 last night by Joan Bakewell, who once wrote a good book on gravestones and was first glimpsed emerging from beneath one as if auditioning for some Hammer House of Horror midnight movie.

In her vast survey proved vastly more scientific than those of Peter Cushing or Christopher Lee, focusing on California where it would appear that several local visionaries have already had themselves popped into a deep-freeze to await thawing when medical science has improved.

Many will have been re-

assured by the scientist who noticed that it was not even necessary to shell out the full \$50,000 for a complete bodily freeze, since a mere \$20,000 would buy a frozen head to which a new body could be added at some later date. There are, however, certain problems beyond even Californian medical science: when they pop the body in the freezer with a kind of anti-freeze, thereby turning it from pink to a sort of amber. For this reason, explained a doctor solicitously, "patients are not available for viewing by relatives".

Let it should be thought that *The Loved One* lives only in California and the nightmares of Evelyn Waugh readers. Bakewell discovered a

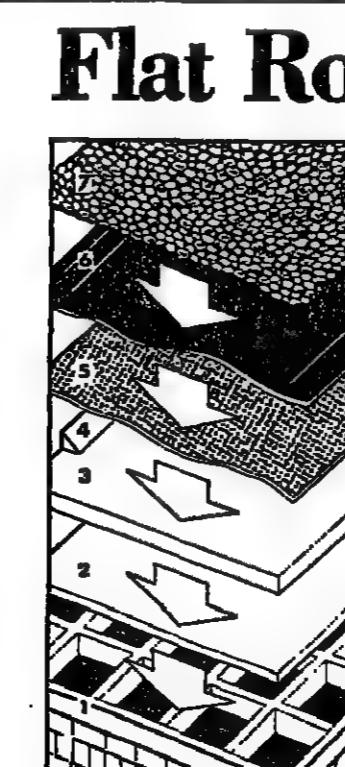
thriving cryonics industry in Eastbourne, though as yet no patients there to alarm the local association of undertakers. There is, however, a freezing facility ready and waiting, and it too does a cheap rate if only the head is being preserved. Whether or not one could just say the ankles done for say £5,000 a time was not explained, and several experts noted that as preservation techniques do not always work even on kidneys, the chances of getting a whole body back to life are still pretty remote. Even if it did work, the body would then still be suffering from what ever it died of.

*Heart of the Matter* was only narrowly beaten as the funniest programme of the night by the return of *Pete and Dud* to BBC 2. At a time when BBC comedy chiefs are so terrified of critical response that they release review cassettes with all the alacrity of security men handing out gold bars from Fort Knox, it was unusually brave of them to dig *Not Only ... But Also ...* out of the 1970 archives as a reminder of how much funnier television was twenty years ago.

True, even the title seems to have caused the usual panic: in early billings the series is called *The Best of What's Left of Not Only ... But Also ...* thereby acknowledging some missing tapes. But by the weekend, the *Radio Times* had deleted the *What's Left* of, so a complete run is unlikely.

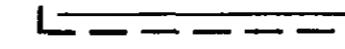
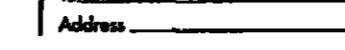
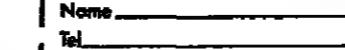
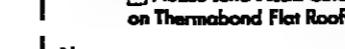
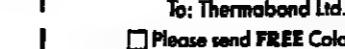
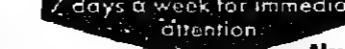
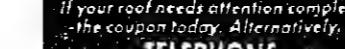
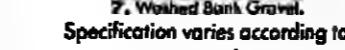
Last night did include, however, the busy substances and the trip to the zoo, not to mention the philosophic notion that a person on the Chiswick Flyover with a very long tongue could kiss someone up the Staines Bypass.

SHERIDAN MORLEY



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## REVIEWS

## Rich notes from the A team

## OPERA

Il barbiere di Siviglia  
Covent Garden

TWO quite different teams take the stage in the present revival of Rossini's *Barber* at the Opera House. For the moment there is Agnes Baltsa as a genuine mezzo Rosina. But let there be talk of "A" sides and "B" sides. In exactly a fortnight Edita Gruberova arrives as a soprano Rosina with a new set of principals around her.

A pair of highly experienced actor-singers form the core of the Baltsa *Barber*. Here is Gabriel Bacquier, aged 66, singing his first London Bartolo for a long time, strutting around the stage like a turkey cock until, ultimately, he has to admit defeat with his jowls hanging down like pink wattle.

Even more remarkable is the strength of the voice. Bacquier still has all the huff and puff for "A un dottor", one of Rossini's longest and most complex *buffo* arias, and he moulds it as the andante moves into the allegro, with all the finesse brought by long experience.

By the side of this rich comic creation there is one of equal ripeness: Ruggero Raimondi's first Don Basilio in London. Raimondi can give Bacquier a good 15 years, but he too is a master of "comical projection, starting the "Calumny" aria as the merest whisper before unleashing the central *canno* salvo, Rossini's *colpo di cannone*.

Teresa Berganza, who has seen and performed a few *Barbers* in her time, from her seat in the stalls found it vastly diverting — and so did the rest of the audience.



Vocal core: from left, Black, Baltsa, Raimondi, Gimenez and Bacquier take their musical leads

Raimondi's Basilio is not the conventionally seductive music master, but a dangerously lascivious tutor as he tries to finger some order into his shaggy, greying locks before approaching Rosina.

These two powerful figures overshadow the other males on stage. Jeffery Black puts across sharply Figaro's arrogance, but accurately. Later Gimenez, who has always been a stylish tenor in this repertoire, relaxed and proved his comic worth in the *Lesson* scene.

Agnes Baltsa sang a single Rosina here a dozen years ago. She, too, was restrained at the start, trying to put too much light girlish timbre in "Una voce poco

fa". It was only later when she allowed the true, darker shades of her mezzo to push through that her real Rosina began to emerge with her ironic determination to be a sweet young thing, "to some docile". Fiddlesticks.

Gabriele Ferro has been associated with this production from the outset. This time round he was too self-effacing a conductor, showing at his best in the precision of the Act I finale. The musical leads were mostly being given by Baltsa, Bacquier and Raimondi.

JOHN HIGGINS

he has written is a proscenium-arch play. David Short's set even includes a from door — an item seldom seen at this address — which the British break down when they search the premises in the second act.

Stella McCusker plays Ma, loquacious, dangerously sentimental, strands of hair straying over her face, alternately tonguing-lashing her "sext" boy and grasping him in her arms, applauding forgiveness. A police sergeant has been killed and Donny is passed a gun to throw in the river. Too simple to remember his instructions, he shows it to a girl in the street and proudly brings it home. Disasters follow.

The author creates a wholly believable complex of emotions between the vigorous mother and her wide-eyed, pathetically trusting

son (a well-observed performance by Patrick O'Kane). What is more, their dialogues take on the character of the wider network of Republican passion and romance, so that the domestic scene becomes an image of Celtic myth and Fenian circumstance. Ma is a sibyll and an immortal, uttering snatches of song, "from poetry, furious denunciations, tears for the dead". She is a rabid racist, too, but author and actress persuade us first to respect them, then reject her, next admire her, and so forth.

The storyline shows the same sinewy agility, particularly after Cahill, the young gunman, creeps into the room and his proclaimed loyalties become suspect. Liam Clarke's voice remains cocky, but look at his legs and his knees are shaking. Glendinning also knows

the value of long-distance plotting. Donny's stammer is not just a character trait, but the means for delaying critical facts (what he did with the gun, for example) until disclosure really shocks.

Casper Wrede's direction artfully guides us through the early merriment and larky fights to bring us up short against the dangerous seduction of slogans. For when Donny is thought to have foiled the Brits with his Mickey Mouse mask, a trick sure to please the IRA, Ma exclaims, with appalling joy, "If you're one of the boys, then I'm one of the mothers".

After that it seems only fitting that the closing image should bring together breast-feeding and the praise of death.

JEREMY KINGSTON

wish for her to return soon. Sergei Gorbatsev was her curly-haired Gringote.

Victor Fedorchenko is another find. From Kiev, via the Kirov and Estonia, he made a tall, elegant partner for Mezenetsiva in the first duet from *Swan Lake* and a strong Albrecht for her in Act II of *Giselle*.

Among the other dancers, the most impressive on this showing were Irina Tsvetser as one of the leading Willis in *Giselle*, and Oleg Starikova and the small, neat, dashing Vitali Zabein in the adagio and solos from Vainonen's attractive old version of *The Nutcracker* which, together with the Waltz of the Flowers and finale, gave the evening a lively and enjoyable ending.

The small corps de ballet presented itself as spirited and well schooled, and the National Ballet Orchestra played well under the direction of Vladimir Moseyev, although its presence in front of the low platform stage must have interrupted the view from arena seats.

The programme lists alternative casts for many roles, so the management deserves a slapped wrist for not announcing who will appear, especially as some photographs in the souvenir programme appear to be wrongly captioned.

HIDDEN LAUGHTER: Felicity Kendal, Peter Bowring in *Simon Gray's* thought-provoking play about family secrets.

warm, rich, sardonic voice nestling somewhere behind a waxy face creased into as many angles and crevices as a virtuous origami sculpture. Robyn Browne seems altogether more vulnerable — almost wimpish — as Gerald Gardner, the defending lawyer, audibly exchanging glances with his junior counsel as afraid his wing is beginning to shoulder.

Perhaps his gestures are intended to add suspense to a case that is fundamentally one-sided: Griffiths-Jones's head-in-the-sand prosecution is no match for Gardner's assembled phalanx of literary experts. Most of these, from E. M. Forster to Roy Jenkins, are played by David Ericsson, who chucks out a show-stealing series of cameo academics, blinking like rodents hived from the gloom of their burrows (or ivy towers).

Overall, Pearce has gone for simplicity rather than legal subtlety and intellectual debts, cutting out much of the thorny debate about the meaning of the Obscene Publications Act. This may limit the wider implications the trial had for freedom of expression in general, but the result is vivid, entertaining and, yes, unlikely to corrupt wives or servants.

There is certainly plenty to enjoy in *Irma*. Hamilton's production, which beguilingly combines zest with restraint. Morrissey's Griffiths-Jones is a lump of barley sugar wrapped in sand-paper; his

MICHAEL WRIGHT

DANCE

Moscow Festival Ballet  
Albert Hall

THE Soviet Union has many dancers and it has become easier lately to form new companies there. The Moscow Festival Ballet, now touring Britain is one such, started by the late Bolshoi star Maris Liepa and directed by his old colleague, Sergei Radchenko. It lists 35 dancers and has brought only one programme of extracts from the popular classics.

Three of the dancers have been here before; the guest star Galina Mezenetsiva, who is one of the Kirov's leading ballerinas, and Elena Radchenko and Victor Barykin, both from the Bolshoi, who danced the *Don Quixote* showpiece duet with much bravura, although less finesse.

To please everyone is not possible, and providing a generous helping of Mezenetsiva's admirable talent in the sole London performance on Saturday meant the audience saw tantalisingly little of Iolanta Valekaita, a slender young ballerina from Lithuania.

Her beautiful long legs, easy

brilliance and beguiling smile in the *Esmeralda pas de six* leave a

lasting impression.

JOHN PERCIVAL

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Kene, *Chess Correspondent*



Seemingly (White) — Gelfand (Black). The game is a draw.

LIMNER (b) A light woman, hasty, or strumpet, possibly connected with Hawley. — "Kate and Marry the Limner, paid off w/ w/ Hawley's drapery, and I have two new queens instead o' them."

TERU-TERO (a) The Cayenne lapping or spur-winged plover. *Vanellus cayanus*, unomatacous from its noisy cry: "Teru-teru is the bane of all waterfowl shooting in the marshes."

PASHM (c) The fine underfeathers of goats of northern India, used for making rugs, shawls, etc., from the Persian *pashm* down: "The pashm or shawlpashm is a downy substance, growing next to the skin and under the thick hair of these goats found in Tibet and north of the Himalayas."

## ENTERTAINMENTS

## OPERA &amp; BALLET

COLLEGE 5 OCT 836 3161 CT

OPERA NATIONAL OPERA Yester

7.30 PM, FRI 10/5 Wed 7.30

11/10 Sat 7.30 11/11 Sun 2.30

11/12 Mon 7.30 11/13 Tues 2.30

11/14 Wed 7.30 11/15 Thurs 2.30

11/16 Fri 7.30 11/17 Sat 2.30

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11/122 Sat 7.30 11/123 Sun 2.30

11/124 Mon 7.30 11/125 Tues 2.30

11/126 Wed 7.30 11/127 Thurs 2.30

## TELEVISION &amp; RADIO

COMPILED BY PETER DEAR AND GILLIAN MAXEY

• TELEVISION CHOICE PETER WAYMARK/RADIO CHOICE PETER DAVILLE

## BBC

11.00 **Cassier**  
11.30 BBC Breakfast News with Nicholas Witchell and Jill Dando  
8.50 Daytime UK presented by Alan Titchmarsh and Judi Spiers in Birmingham and Adrian Mills in Manchester  
9.00 News, regional news and weather  
9.05 Braemar. Quiz game 9.25 Dish of the Day. Culinary ideas from Rosemary Moon  
9.30 People Today: The lives of people under the UK are viewed by Adrian Metz and Debby Jones. Ronke Phillips and the Open Line team tackle viewers' questions and Lila Atwell presents a flower-arranging feature  
10.00 News, regional news and weather  
10.05 Children's BBC produced by Simon Parham begins with Playdays 10.25 The Family News (r)  
10.35 People Today, including Kitchen Car phone-in  
11.00 News, regional news and weather  
11.05 Kirby 11.45 Before Noon. Includes the winner of this morning's quiz  
12.00 News, regional news and weather  
12.05 The News. Anthony Prochaskow (r) Hugh Scanlon introduces clips from the *Antique Roadshow* archive featuring Arthur Negus 12.20 *Scenes Today*. The daily entertainment programme from Pebble Mill with news, features and special guests 12.55 Regional news and weather

1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. Weather  
1.30 Neighbours. (Ceefax) 1.50 Going for Gold. Henry Kelly returns with the quiz in which contestants from all over Europe compete for the chance to win a safari in Kenya  
2.15 The Six Million Dollar Man: The Blue Fleish. The bionic man befriends a young boy while investigating a smuggler on the waterfront  
3.00 Hudson and Hill. The camp Kiel cooks are joined by Leslie Crowther and create two fruity desserts 3.25 Head of the Class. American teacher ten in a classroom full of geniuses  
3.50 Fireman Sam narrated by John Alderton (r) 4.00 A Bear Behind 4.10 The Crimpmunks 4.25 Piggy. Comedy series set in a pizza cafe 4.35 Thunderbirds 4.45

4.55 Newround 5.05 Blue Peter. Long-running children's magazine (Ceefax) 5.25 Neighbours (r). (Ceefax) Northern Ireland: Springfield 5.40 County Ulster 6.00 One O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Moira Stewart. Weather 6.30 Regional News. Midweek Northern Ireland: Neighbours 7.00 Wogan. Tonight's guests include Coronation Street's Shirley McDonald and comic Harry Enfield  
7.30 Watchdog. Lynn Woods and John Stirk present the consumer magazine. Tonight's edition includes the launch of *National Consumer Week*, an item on car child seats and an investigation into how the electrical retailers, Currys and Dixons, deal with complaints from customers

10.30 Metropolis FBI. Robert Loggia stars in the first and order man, faced with a Czech terrorist claim responsibility for the murder. Northern Ireland: 29 Bedford Street 11.15 Metropolis FBI

11.20 Help Your Child with Reading

11.35

12.00am Weather

5.00 Film: *The Spoilers* (1942, b/w) starring Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne and Randolph Scott. The much-titled tale of the Yukon during the height of the gold rush, combining romance, adventure and the obligatory bar-room brawl. Directed by Ray Enright  
6.25 DFCI: *Dance Energy*. Fast-moving programme on the UK dance scene 7.05 *Midweek*. American comedy series set in a beauty salon  
7.30 Open Space: *Sack Kept the Poten Down*. (r) CHOICE: Sheila Steffel, the daughter of a Sheffield steel worker, takes over the community access slot to present a disenchanted view of a city trying to build a future on a new airport, an athletics stadium and the largest covered shopping centre in Europe. Her fear is that these expensive prestige developments will do little for the poorer parts of the city where the collapse of the steel industry has left 48 per cent unemployment and physical and social dereliction. The local shops have been pulled down and the new shopping centre is too far away. Clive Betts, leader of the city council, has an uphill job trying to persuade sceptical residents that the stadium, built for the world student games, is also for them. Three amateur Shireland women known as the Chuffinettes provide, in rough-hewn poetry and song, a lament for the good old days when the soot from the factories kept the potens down. (Ceefax) Wales: *Tastes of Wales* continues its search for amateur architecture, tonight in Dolent, near Ffynnon ar Bae and East Gwnted. (Ceefax)  
8.00 *Abrax in Britain*. Jonathan Meades explores the problems of housing the nation (r). (Ceefax) 3.30 *News*, regional news and weather  
4.00 *Call My Bluff*. More verbal contest under the urban eye of Robert Robinson (r)  
4.30 *Behind the Headlines*. (r) CHOICE: The tea-time talk show, with midnight repeats for shift workers and innsomniacs, returns for a longer, ten-week run and there are two team changes. The Monday slot on national and international politics passes from the abrasive Jeremy Paxman to the glamorous *Panorama* reporter Jane Corbin, while the Friday showbiz chats will now be hosted by the chirpy Sandi Toksvig. The third female presenter, Beverley Anderson, continues her Wednesday examinations of social issues, science and arts. Which leaves the male double acts of Robert (the hairstyle) Robinson and Loyd (the accent) Grossman and the perpetually lauding Paul Boating and Jeffrey Archer. In today's programme Corbin discusses the hot topic of Britain and Europe with *Open* programme host Shirley Attfield and *Coronation Street* Dr Jonathon Clark.

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# West Midlands detectives brand enquiry as 'witch-hunt'

By CRAIG SETON

SIX senior members of the disbanded West Midlands crime squad, who say they are innocent of any criminal or disciplinary offences over allegations of falsified evidence, are seeking to be reinstated to operational duties before the prolonged police enquiry is completed into the elite detective unit.

The officers, who were moved to non-operational duties with other detectives when the enquiry began 15 months ago, have asked for personal interviews with David Elliott, the Inspector of Constabulary for the South West and South Wales, who is to conduct the annual inspection of the West Midlands force in two weeks' time. Their action has been disclosed by a high-ranking officer and a former member of the squad, who said that the investigation of the squad was now regarded as a "witch-hunt".

The six senior officers want to discuss with Mr Elliott an end to

their "excommunication" from normal policing, and ask for a return as soon as possible to operational duties. They have decided to make their move because of growing frustration over the length of the enquiry. The 50 officers lost their detective roles and were switched to administrative jobs in August 1989, to allow Donald Shaw, the assistant chief constable of West Yorkshire, to start an investigation into allegations of falsified evidence after the collapse of several criminal prosecutions.

Mr Shaw's enquiry has not so far resulted in any criminal charges against officers under investigation and is expected to continue well into next year. A senior detective and former member of the squad, who was moved back into uniform when the enquiry started, spoke of the "slow burning fuse" of anger over the length of the enquiry.

He said that 20 former squad members had been offered psychological counselling for stress and one had talked openly of suicide. The officer has a number of complaints against him being investigated by the Shaw enquiry team after working with the serious crime squad.

He said that there was no end in sight to the Shaw enquiry and that careers were being blighted while convicted criminals were can- vassed to make complaints against former squad members. "We see it now as a witch-hunt. We do not want a cover-up because we have nothing to hide. We want a proper enquiry, even if that means sacrificing those who may be individually culpable. If people are charged that is a matter for them, but there have been no charges after 15 months."

There were now clear indications that the enquiry was examining such matters as overtime claims and payments to informants, he said. "We are now beginning to wonder if something will have to be found in terms of administration or other minor points to justify the whole thing." The officer said junior ranks who had belonged to the serious crime squad were pursuing their own actions to resolve their futures. "One word sums up our position. We feel excommunicated. We are policemen who cannot police. I cannot even carry out an arrest, unless it is a citizen's arrest," he said.

"Nobody disagreed with the enquiry. Trials were being lost and juries were not convicting people on the evidence of the squad. We accepted Mr Dear (former chief constable who disbanded the serious crime squad) had to do something, but cutting into the good wood has meant a lot of people are being shabbily treated."

Continued from page 1  
siasm for the visits by various international elder statesmen aimed at winning freedom for the hostages.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, the former Japanese prime minister, met President Saddam in Baghdad yesterday and Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor, and David Lange, the former New Zealand prime minister, plan separate visits to the Iraqi capital.

In spite of the rash of visits by elder statesmen, Margaret Thatcher and President Bush agreed in a phone call yesterday on the need to discourage politicians from visiting Baghdad, Downing Street officials said.

The prime minister spoke for 20 minutes to Mr Bush in Texas. The call was jointly arranged.

An Iraqi relief official said yesterday that the foreign hostages would be allowed to send and receive regular mail from November 15.

• BAGHDAD: Iraq yesterday reiterated its hard line on Kuwait, ruling out the possibility of withdrawal from any part of the emirate no matter what the consequences. Laif Nassef al-Jassem, the information minister, said: "I want to tell you, as a member of the leadership, we will never go out of Kuwait, ever." (Reuter)



Undercover operation: PC Keith Watson giving a 1901 Panhard Levassor an inspection on the A23 during yesterday's London to Brighton veteran car run. The youngest driver, Karl Smith, 18, came first in a 1898 De Dion Bouton motorised tricycle, which he had to pedal along part of the 57-mile route

## UK wives upset by invitation to Iraq

Continued from page 1  
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## Elizabeth Taylor to sell £8m Van Gogh given by father

By JOHN SHAW

ELIZABETH Taylor is to sell her favourite picture at auction next month. Van Gogh's *A View of the Asylum and Chapel at St Rémy*, bought for £92,000 and now estimated to sell for £8-10 million, appears at Christie's in London on December 3.

A combination of glamorous owner and sought-after artist will make the evening sale a highlight of the autumn season. A sophisticated marketing exercise begins this week as the picture goes on a world tour via Paris, New York and Tokyo.

Van Gogh is one of the international art market's blue chips. Eight of his pictures have sold for more than £5 million each and his *Portrait of Dr Gachet* set a new £49.1 million world record for any work of art when it appeared at Christie's in New York in May this year.

Miss Taylor's picture was bought on her behalf in 1963 by her father, an art dealer in London. The painting, 17 by 23 inches, dates from the period just after Van Gogh committed him-

self to the St Rémy asylum, where he did not leave his room for two months. Miss Taylor is the latest in a string of famous actresses from the golden age of Hollywood whose property is being sold

before Christmas. Jewellery, pictures and furniture belonging to Ava Gardner, Ingrid Bergman and Greta Garbo are being sold by Christie's and Sotheby's in London and New York.

Self-portrait



Van Gogh's "A View of the Asylum and Chapel at St Rémy".

## Thatcher to fight off Heseltine threat

Continued from page 1

However, other senior ministers were clearly wounded by Mr Heseltine's implication that the cabinet was little more than a rubber stamp for the prime minister's decisions.

Downing Street sources said the cabinet was "fed up" with Mr Heseltine portraying them as "oafs" for Mrs Thatcher.

This sense of anger and dismay was reflected in soundings. The Times took with a senior cabinet minister who had been in telephone contact with several of his colleagues.

The implication in Mr Heseltine's letter that ministers consistently fail to stand up to the prime minister and argue their corner had clearly touched a raw nerve among those who see themselves as engaging in vigorous debate inside the government before decisions were reached.

There is also a belief that it is hypocritical of the former defence secretary to preach about collective cabinet responsibility when the real reason for his walkout nearly five years ago over Westland helicopters was that he had found himself in a minority of one in supporting the plan for a "hard eu".

and had not been able to get his own way.

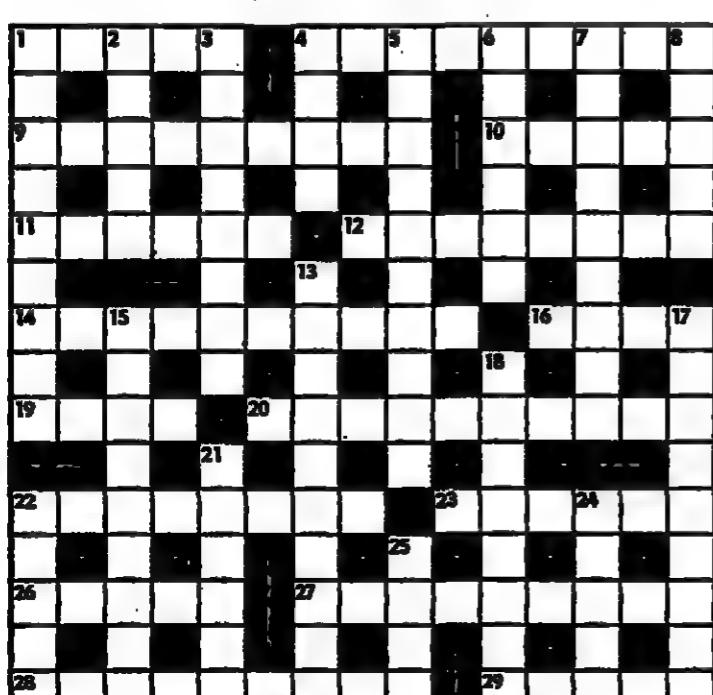
While no one questions Mr Heseltine's right to prime ministerial ambitions, cabinet members have evidently been stung by his suggestion that they lack backbone when faced with Mrs Thatcher in her most implacable moods.

Norman Tebbit, the former Tory chairman, joined the attack on Mr Heseltine, saying in television and radio interviews that his behaviour had again raised questions about his judgment.

Instead of having a "silly quarrel" about personalities, the party should be concentrating on the real issue: whether through accepting a single currency, politicians were going to sign away the right of the British people to sack a government they did not like.

Looking forward to the debate on the Queen's Speech, Mr Hurd said he could foresee no particular difficulties because there were no differences over the government's policy towards economic and monetary union. The prime minister, the chancellor and he were at one in supporting the plan for a "hard eu".

### THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,443



#### WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the following definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard  
BENGAL LIGHT  
a. A firework  
b. An officer's overcoat  
c. An Indian cavalry regiment

LIMMER  
a. A paint-brush  
b. A hussy or jade  
c. A door lintel

TERU-TERO  
a. The Cayenne lapwing  
b. Cossack fermented drink  
c. An oriental drum

PASHIM  
a. Creek on a schoolmistress  
b. A female pasha  
c. The underface of goats

Answers on page 20, column 1

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London & SE traffic, roadworks

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M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T 733

M-ways/roads M23-M4 734

M-ways/roads M25 London Orbital only 735

National motorways 737

West Country 738

Wales 739

Scotland 740

England 741

North-West England 742

North-east England 743

Scotland 744

Northern Ireland 745

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#### WEATHER

Mostly dry with a few showers in eastern counties and parts of southern England. There will be some sunshine, particularly in western districts. Scotland will be mostly dry with the odd light shower in coastal areas, and some sunshine, especially in the southwest. All areas will be cold with a frost start in some northern and western areas. Outlook: dry apart from a few showers in the east. Frost and fog at night.

#### ABROAD

MONDAY: 1=thunder; d=drizzle; lgf=light fog; s=sun;

SI=sleet; shw=snow; w=wind; r=rain; c=cloud; v=rain

Scorched Earth

Alcolea 16 81 S Majorca 15 84 S

Akrotiri 25 77 S Malta 18 84 S

Algiers 27 61 S Andorra 20 77 S

Almeria 27 74 S Madrid 20 77 S

Amsterdam 7 45 S Paris 16 84 S

Athens 26 77 S Milan 18 84 S

Bahrain 28 69 S Berlin 16 84 S

Bangkok 29 64 S Copenhagen 15 84 S

Barcelona 14 57 S Moscow 16 84 S

Belgrade 15 56 S Munich 14 59 S

Berlin 20 69 S Naples 17 69 S

Bermuda 24 75 S N Dallas 17 69 S

Biarritz 11 52 S N York 26 77 S

Bordeaux 8 45 S Dublin 15 84 S

Brisbane 8 45 S Genoa 15 84 S

Budapest 8 45 S Giza 15 84 S

Cairo 27 75 S Paris 10 50 S

Caracas 23 52 S Prague 21 43 S

Copenhagen 19 56 S Reykjavik 20 54 S

Cork 24 75 S Rio de J 25 74 S

Corfu 24 75 S Rio de J 25 74 S

Dakar 24 75 S Rome 17 69 S

Damascus 24 75 S San Francisco 27 77 S

Damascus 24 75 S Santiago 27 77 S

Damascus 24 75 S Tel Aviv 27 77 S

Damascus 24 75 S Tunis 21 70 S

Damascus 24 75 S Warsaw 28 78 S

Damascus 24 75 S Zurich 25 81 S

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# BUSINESS

MONDAY NOVEMBER 5 1990

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

## Takeover panel insists on offer to Sky minorities

By DAVID BREWERTON  
AND MARTIN WALLER

THE takeover panel is insisting a cash or shares offer be made to minority shareholders in Sky Television, who account for the 4 per cent of the equity not owned by News International, after the merger with British Satellite Broadcasting announced over the weekend. A value will draw up a fair price to be offered in cash to the minorities, a collection of 34 disparate venture capital groups and publishers, some of whose involvement goes back to before the arrival on the scene almost a decade ago of News International.

part of The News Corporation, the international media group.

But they will have to be given the opportunity to take shares in the merged venture. If any minority investor holds out for shares, News International, which owns *The Times*, will see its own holding pegged below 50 per cent of the merged satellite TV operation, although this will not affect NI's right to vote half the shares.

Losses at the enlarged Sky Television will still be running at the rate of some £10 million per week until urgent cost-cutting measures can be brought in. Four-fifths of the losses are being incurred at

BSB, where costs are running at the rate of £8 million a week and revenue is minimal.

The formal offer to minority shareholders is required by the panel because of the structure of the merger. NI is exchanging its shares Sky TV for shares in BSB, which is enlarging its share capital.

Dealers are this morning expected to mark up the share prices of Pearson, Granada Group and Reed International, the three main British shareholders in BSB, after the merger agreement hammered out under the lead of Reed.

The deal gives some much-needed stability to the balance

sheet of at least one of the three, Granada, which is seen by the market to be particularly exposed. All three have seen their share prices held back by involvement with the struggling BSB operation. The fourth large shareholder in BSB is Chateaux, of France.

The new partners have worked out a complex pattern of future dividend payments once the venture comes into profit and loans have been repaid to shareholders. Of the first £400 million of dividends, £200 million will go to News International. There will then be a period, currently expected to be between 10 and 12

years, when payments are split 50/50. Once this arrangement comes to an end, expected to be about the year 2008, the BSB holders will have 80 per cent of the payments until they make up their previous under-receipts. After this, earnings will be split down the middle again.

It is estimated annual losses of the two stations, had they stayed in competition, would have been £500 million, and that BSB alone would have absorbed another £1 billion before it broke through to profits. BSB has already sunk £900 million into the station. Of the initial £100 million working capital

of the new venture, BSB is putting in £70 million and NI the balance. The enlarged Sky TV will be seeking to renegotiate the project loan currently in place for BSB, but arrangements have been made with the partners to underwrite any shortfall.

The new group will be known as British Sky Broadcasting and trade as Sky Television. Peter Davis, chairman and chief executive of Reed, said last night: "I really think this deal is good for almost everybody. Our customers now have a clear product to buy, it is helpful for News International and good for the BSB shareholders."

**BA hopes for Sabena could be grounded by EC**

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

BRITISH Airways is at loggerheads with the European Commission over the airline's proposed acquisition of a 20 per cent stake in Sabena, the Belgian airline. If a compromise is not found, the deal could fall through.

The commission wants BA to give up valuable take-off and landing rights at Heathrow airport in return for the deal going ahead. But Lord King, BA's chairman, says he will not give up any slots.

The EC's condition would mean fewer European services from Heathrow for BA. British Midland, its rival, is known to be keen to pick up more slots for its European service from Heathrow.

A spokesman for British Airways said Lord King had not yet met Sir Leon Brittan, the European competition commissioner, but confirmed the company was not prepared to give up any assets as part of the deal.

The Sabena deal, in which BA and the Dutch airline KLM would each take a 20 per cent stake for £34 million, would lead to the creation of a "hub-and-spoke" operation, with Brussels as the hub City and 75 regional European cities as the spokes. The project would give 14 British regional airports greater access to a wide number of European destinations through Brussels. The deal was cleared by the monopolies commission in July.

Meanwhile, Interflug, the former East German state airline in which BA has expressed interest, says it wants to co-operate with the West German airline Lufthansa but does not want to be swallowed by its larger rival.

Andreas Kramer, Interflug chairman, said: "We have nothing against co-operation with Lufthansa, but we do not want a full takeover. If things do not work with Lufthansa, we will have to look for other partners." Discussions are under way but Herr Kramer declined to name potential partners. "Our aim is to keep Interflug as an independent German airline," he said.

Lufthansa, majority-owned by the Bonn government, has proposed that Bonn allow it to restructure Interflug and then buy the former East German airline in exchange for Lufthansa shares. The German cartel office has expressed concern that such a takeover would give Lufthansa an unfair advantage.

## CBI on the attack over government 'own goals'

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

**BUSINESS** leaders have criticised the government's policies on Europe, inflation and local authority financing, arguing that the government's economic mistakes are putting its credibility at risk.

At the opening of the annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry in Glasgow yesterday, CBI leaders predicted members would attack the government's performance after publication last week of its latest industrial trends survey, showing con-

fidence falling more sharply than it has for a decade. The range of critical remarks from CBI leaders on a variety of government policies is expected to be fleshed out in conference speeches over the next two days.

The CBI would not give any estimate of how long, given the state of the economy and divisions over Europe, the government would stay in office, or Margaret Thatcher remain at its head, but the organisation's leaders are privately placing some significance on what they claim is a "steady stream" of enquiries

from Conservative MPs about the likely ease of their being able to find jobs, or non-executive directorships.

Publicly, the CBI's criticisms of the government's disarray over Europe were guarded, but apparent. John Banham, the director-general, shied away from directly supporting the attack on the prime minister's European policies by Michael Heseltine, but he made clear business support for Europe and for a single currency. He said: "We do not want the UK's ultimate commitment to a single currency to be called into ques-

tion. We believe that a single currency is good for Britain." While it was right for the prime minister to raise questions about Europe, CBI members were "absolutely committed to playing a full and expanding role in Europe".

Mr Banham reserved his most open criticism for the government's decision to index next year's uniform business rate to the September figure of the retail price index. The CBI not only believes this is inherently inflationary, since the RPI is expected to be much lower when the new rate is introduced in April, but that using inflation figures retrospectively is precisely what the government is urging negotiations not to do over pay. He said that reducing inflation to the levels of Britain's international competitors would be easier if the government "stopped scoring own goals" like the UBR indexation.

He said: "This is a £1 billion own goal, with no justification in improved services whatever. The government cannot expect to be credible if it fails so conspicuously to practise what it is preaching."

Mr Banham also attacked the "mistakes" the government has made over the economy over the past three years in what was taken as a reference to the inflationary budgets of Nigel Lawson, and its current policy of maintaining interest rates at a high level when "they have clearly more than done their job" in squeezing demand-led inflation out of the economy.

Economic View, page 25

## Low inflation 'is priority'

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

**INDUSTRIALISTS** regard low inflation and low interest rates as the most critical contribution government can make to their success.

Improvements in the education system were ranked a third in importance in a survey by the CBI of what its members want from government. Stable exchange rates and a competitive transport infrastructure also scored highly.

But the 700 business people surveyed by the CBI showed scant pressure for any changes in labour law.

It came bottom on the list of 18 priorities with a score of 1.8 out of 5.

That result may be seized on by Michael Howard, the employment secretary, who

has been sounding alarm bells about the European social charter, which is intended to protect employee rights.

But it will also weaken the government's recent attempt to revive concern over trade union power as an electoral issue.

Further cuts in personal taxation were of little concern, coming in 17th place. And the level of business taxation scored only 3.1 points, placing it 12th in their list of worries.

John Banham called the findings a vindication of CBI campaign priorities when he presented them at the organisation's 14th national conference.

Provision of services to exporters information on the changes scheduled for 1992 and reducing the amount of red tape were also near the top of the list.

Economic View, page 25

## THE TIMES

### The next frontier



Tomorrow *The Times* publishes a 20-page colour supplement of vital concern to British business. *The Next Frontier* examines the opportunities presented by the opening up of eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union. It puts each country under the microscope and provides practical advice, including key country statistics and contact numbers that could be the starting point for an export drive. *The Next Frontier* comes free with *The Times* tomorrow

## ERM 'boosted confidence'

By OUR INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

**BUSINESS** confidence has been increased by the government's decision to take Britain into the exchange-rate mechanism and to cut interest rates, says the Institute of Directors.

The findings in the latest IoD survey of confidence and performance among its members contrast with the more gloomy report last week from the Confederation of British Industry, which recorded the sharpest fall in business confidence for a decade and led the CBI to say categorically Britain is now in a recession.

The bi-monthly IoD survey suggests that while profits and orders are dropping, the number of directors feeling optimistic has increased. While 59

per cent are less optimistic about the British economy than they were six months before, this was a "significant improvement" on the figure for August of 73 per cent.

The number feeling more optimistic has correspondingly risen from 8 per cent then to 24 per cent in October, when the latest survey was taken.

The ERM and interest rate announcement appears to have had a significant impact.

About 63 per cent of the sample were interviewed before the government's decision. Of those, 77 per cent were less optimistic, and only 7 per cent more optimistic than they had been.

But of the remaining 37 per

cent, 51 per cent were more optimistic, while the proportion less optimistic had fallen to 28 per cent.

Peter Morgan, IoD director-general, said: "Clearly the announcement of entry into the ERM and a 1 percentage point cut in bank base rates had an immediate and positive effect on business sentiment."

The survey records a slight upturn in optimism about companies since August, though it is still low compared with a year ago. Three-fifths of directors feel their companies are doing well or better, which is the lowest total for a year. The figure was 81 per cent 12 months ago.

Economic View, page 25

## Administrators face closed ranks in support of the local boy made good

From a CORRESPONDENT  
IN NORTHERN CYPRUS

TWO weeks after administrators took control at Polly Peck, there is little sign of their coming to grips with assets of the company in northern Cyprus. Given the support for Asil Nadir, the chairman, seen there last week, winning the co-operation of the authorities may take time.

Operations controlled by Polly Peck or privately by Mr Nadir together form the biggest single employer in Kibris - the official name for the unofficial Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC).

The government may provide more full-time jobs, but add in the seasonal fruit pickers and packers dependent on Polly Peck's fruit packaging operations west of Girne and at Gazimagusa, and nearly 10,000 people in a population of 180,000 work for the group.

Mr Nadir grew up in Lapi, a small hill town overlooking the fruit farms of the northern coast.

Its environment is a very long way from Berkeley

square. Talk to Suleyman, who runs a small restaurant in the main street, and he makes it plain that Mr Nadir is a respected man who has done much for his homeland. His commitment to his home town was reinforced recently when he bought a house in the village again.

All one of Suleyman's customers, was one of Mr Nadir's schoolfriends, and says he now acts as his personal bodyguard whenever he returns to the island.

This is a small country. We all know each other - and we know what Asil has done for us. His problems are our problems, and he will come out of this stronger than before. We will help him and we will the government.

According to Ali, the TRNC's central bank recently cut credit to its normal customers in order to increase liquidity "to help Asil".

He tells stories of those close to him offering to deposit family gold holdings with the bank as a further sign of support.

Like everybody else, he is in no doubt that Greek Cypriot

enemies must be behind the anti-Nadir "propaganda". It is this siege mentality within the TRNC which may provide Michael Jordan and Richard Stone of Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, the joint administrators, with a significant challenge.

The attitude is not surprising to a visitor. TRNC is recognised as a sovereign state only by Turkey. All flights have to via Turkey - many now provided by Noble Raredon, the tourist-oriented airline operated by Noble Raredon.

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brought by local growers in Cyprus which is hindering the work of the administrators.

"I intend to do all I can to help," he replied.

Mr Nadir claimed he could settle his multi-million pound personal debts. "I am in a position to be able to do anything to have my personal liabilities," he said.

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The sterling equivalent of your liability under a foreign currency mortgage may be increased by exchange rate movements.

## TOURIST RATES

	Bank Gross	Bank Gross
Australia \$	2.955	2.425
Austria Sch	21.50	20.20
Belgium Fr	63.20	59.20
Canada \$	2.365	2.250
Denmark Kr		

# Up to 100,000 construction jobs 'at risk'

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

ROUGHLY 100,000 jobs could be lost from the building industry this year and next as recession bites, the Building Employers' Confederation gives warning today.

Construction output and orders are falling at their fastest rates for almost a decade, the confederation says in a report accompanying its latest state of trade enquiry.

The confederation believes employment is already falling fast, predicting 30,000 jobs will be lost this year, with another 50,000 at risk in 1991. Last year there were believed to be 1.1 million people working in construction.

David Woods, confederation chairman, says: "We believe we are starting to experience a full-blown recession." One in every two of the 600 member firms surveyed expected to make job cuts. On average, current contracts have less than 12 months to run, and the flow of new orders has dropped sharply.

Mr Woods said the one-point cut in base rates last month, to 14 per cent, had done nothing to improve the position and called for emergency measures from the government to stem the haemor-

rhage of jobs. "We believe high interest rates are the major cause of the downturn," he said. Mr Woods called for another two-point reduction in interest rates "by the early part of next year".

The confederation wants the government to abolish stamp duty on house purchase, and seeks an increase in the £30,000 cut-off point for tax relief on household mortgage interest. It wants the government to make more contracts on infrastructure projects.

There is strong downward pressure on wages, especially for the self-employed and among contractors, it says, and profit margins on contracts are "wafer-thin".

"We believe the government will get good value for money by using our industry at this time," said Mr Woods, who is also chairman of Fearnley, a private construction group near Manchester.

The BEC survey found that for the fourth quarter in succession more firms expected to cut output than to increase production. "The private sector is simply not placing orders," Mr Woods said.

ARLINGTON Securities, the British Aerospace property subsidiary, and Mannai Properties hope to be £5 million better off in ten days, when applications close for the third tranche of memberships at Wisley golf club in Surrey (Matthew Bond writes).

As with the previous tranches, James Capel, the broker, is handling the issue, which involves the sale of 130 memberships of the 27-hole club for £37,330 each.

The first round at the course

is not due to be played until

next August, but the price of

Wisley memberships is already showing impressive growth. The first issue in January cost £26,000. In May, the second tranche cost £31,300. A fourth issue is not expected until next spring, when the price will have risen again.

Philip Gay, managing director of Martin Estates, the specially created joint venture between Arlington and Mannai, is optimistic about the prospects for the third issue of memberships.

"Although the economic climate is against us, we are

## Power sale advisers deny price rise claim

By MARTIN WALLER

GOVERNMENT advisers have denied claims that the regulatory arrangements for the privatised electricity industry will automatically lead to price rises next spring that exceed the inflation rate.

The pathfinder prospectus for the 12 regional distributors in England and Wales contains a figure of £221 million in potential "lost profits", the amount by which the companies will miss certain effective earnings targets from their supply and distribution operations this year.

They can claw back such "under-recovery" over the next four years. The money was "lost" for various reasons, chiefly because the inflation rate has outstripped the 6 per cent forecast made for the current financial year in May.

But sources close to the float said it was wrong to assume all the sums involved would be recovered direct from the electricity consumer in higher tariffs next year. The companies are unlikely to attempt to claw back all the money in the first year and are more likely to use under-recovery as a way of smoothing out their profit flows over the next few years.

More importantly, the money can more easily come from savings in generation costs which will have to be passed on to the distributors.

## Inflation outlook offers reason to be cheerful

The fear of recession and the associated prospect of sharp base rate cuts should, on past form, provide a recipe for a bull run in gilts. But will it work this time?

The evidence of recession has reached the point of incontrovertibility. Nevertheless, the ERM pessimists suggest British rates may not be able to fall much because they are now tied to rates in Frankfurt and, especially after last week's Lombard rate increase, these provide no room for comfort.

Yet this argument flies in the face of experience within the ERM. Over the past two years the differential between German interest rates and those of other ERM members has fallen considerably.

Italy, in particular, has been conspicuously successful in narrowing her interest differential with Germany. The reasons seem clear: the gradual convergence of inflation rates and growing confidence in the evidence will simply be left to accumulate.

Indeed, there are other concerns, most importantly funding. The public finances are deteriorating sharply. It is likely that the authorities will need to issue £5 billion of gilts this financial year to comply with the full funding formula. Other conditions, of course, may dictate that they do not comply with it in the short term, but that would leave all the more gilts to be sold next year.

So high base rates are not, in our view, the problem. But there are others, not least the yield curve. Unlike in previous bear phases, over the past two years gilt yields have not risen to anywhere near the level of short interest rates. No doubt this is largely because of the public sector surplus, combined with the policy of full funding.

In late 1981, however, when base rates were 16 per cent, long gilt yields for time stood well above this, thereby setting up the conditions for the great bull market of 1982. Now gilt yields at 11½ per cent in the medium, less in the longs, stand well below base rates at 14 per cent. Short rates have to fall a good deal further before it becomes clear that gilts are a good buy.

Ultimately, of course, both base rates and gilt yields hinge on inflation. This will also fall sharply next year. But that idea is already in the market.

The key issues are what will happen to the underlying

GILT-EDGED

rate of inflation next year, and the prospects for inflation thereafter.

We are bullish on both counts. We see the core inflation rate falling from a peak of nearly 7 to 5½ per cent by the end of next year.

But perhaps more importantly we believe British rates will return to an inflation rate close to the OECD average or even below it. This was achieved in the mid-Eighties. It was only the excesses of the Lawson boom and the high interest rates needed to suppress it that caused a relatively high inflation rate in the past two years.

Yet it would be unwise to base short-term market predictions on these views. It will be some time before the market will be in a position to form a view, let alone be sure about whether we are right on base rates and inflation. For the time being the evidence will simply be left to accumulate.

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Our figures suggest that the gilt funding requirement for 1991-2 will be £10 billion, even before any carry-over from this year. Investment institutions' gilt holdings have sunk so low that in the fullness of time this much stock may be swallowed up by them with ease. Indeed, if we are right about the economic outlook it may be not with ease, but with alacrity.

The upshot is that, not least because of political uncertainties in the wake of Sir Geoffrey Howe's resignation and the threat of war in the Gulf, caution is still the order of the day. Nevertheless, by the end of this year, as fund managers look to their allocations for the coming year, we suspect they may be deciding to push more money into government stock. Next year could well turn out to be the year of the gilt.

ROGER BOOTLE  
Greenwell Montagu  
Gilt-Edged

## CAPITAL MARKETS

### Proof that credit heyday is over

IF EVER proof was needed that the loan syndication market had changed out of all recognition from the good old days of the 1980s, it was provided last week.

Although the rather unseemly dispute between National Power and PowerGen over who bounced whom clouded the issue, bankers are agreed on one point. Pricing on loans has not moved this sharply so quickly for decades.

Two months ago, the East Midlands electricity company borrowed at a 15-basis point margin. Last week, two companies of a similar if not identical credit quality were having to work hard to settle deals at 37.5 basis points. Both deals were underwritten, eventually achieving reasonably comfortable oversubscription.

But the message to corporate treasurers is clear. If funding is needed now, they need to be flexible and forget the margins common a year ago. If the money is not that urgent, they should wait. The markets are still too predictable and volatile for even the highest quality, blue-chip-rated name to feel comfortable about making an approach, particularly if the deal is a large one.

A quick glance at the list of underwriters of the two generators' loans indicates the most important single reason why this is so. Of 37 underwriting banks, only seven are Japanese. If these syndications were taking place 12 months ago, the number would have been close to 20.

Assuming no further immediate shocks to the system after the massive loss of capacity resulting from the Japanese withdrawal, it is just

JONATHAN PRYNN

### Burmah's Romania deal

By OUR CITY STAFF

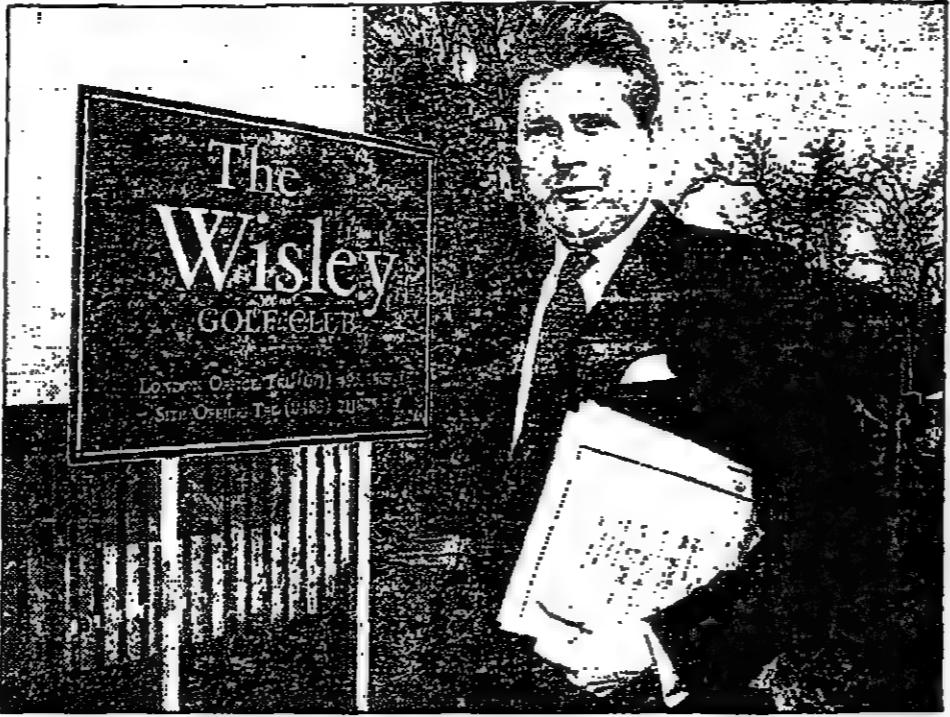
BURMAH Castrol, which is bidding £237 million for Foseco, has agreed a deal with Romania to supply 10 million litres a year of Castrol lubricants to state railways. The total sales value of the deal is £50 million.

Burmah will also upgrade the key servicing depots in the network, and overhaul the

lubricating production facilities at the main state oil refinery outside Bucharest, later switching the supply of Castrol oil to this source.

Analysts believe Burmah may eventually offer a share swap alternative as part of an increased offer for Foseco. Foseco's shares are 5p above Burmah's 27.5p cash offer.

## Third round at Wisley



Almost halfway round the membership course: an optimistic Philip Gay

ARLINGTON Securities, the British Aerospace property subsidiary, and Mannai Properties hope to be £5 million better off in ten days, when applications close for the third tranche of memberships at Wisley golf club in Surrey (Matthew Bond writes).

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BECAUSE SO MUCH IS HAPPENING SO FAST.

**N**othing helps to put European events into perspective like a trip to America. It is a trip that I would particularly recommend to Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe. What they would both learn is that the arguments over ERM and Emu raise more important practical issues than anti-European gut feeling or sentimental longings for monetary sovereignty and untrammelled parliamentary power.

Three subjects dominate conversation among policymakers and economists in Washington. First, the American economy is entering a serious recession. Second, if this recession lasts more than a few months it will lead to a collapse of much of the American financial system. Third, the country's politicians and central bankers have no intention of allowing such a disaster—and therein lies the rub for Britain, for Washington's best hope of avoiding economic calamity will be to shift the burden of American recession onto the rest of the world.

American employment, industrial output and leading

indicators are all in steady decline. Housing starts have fallen by one-third in eight months, despite a decline in interest rates. All over America companies are batten down the hatches.

Among "ordinary" people, the transformation from optimism to gloom is on a scale not seen since the early Seventies. Recession is a fact. People who have lost their jobs are giving up hope of finding new ones.

Such uncharacteristic pessimism illustrates the self-justifying cycle of fear which lies at the heart of every recession. But what makes the present cycle especially serious is that the fear is an accurate reflection of the fragility of the financial system. Everyone knows about the misfortunes of the American banks, property developers and leveraged financiers, but the intensity of gloom about the financial sector is none the less surprising. Senior economists in

## Pushing on a string

### ECONOMIC VIEW

ANATOLE KALETSKY

public institutions predict quite casually that several of the biggest American banks will have to be taken over by the federal government. They then go on to express their real source of alarm, the idea that financial contagion might spread to insurance companies and pension funds which are unprotected by government guarantees.

Inevitably, the conversation then turns to Keynes's famous comment about the difficulty of reviving an economy once confidence has collapsed. When banks are failing and businesses are terrified of borrowing, cutting interest rates is no more effective than pushing on a string, he said.

This "pushing on a string" thesis is gaining increasing

prominence among the extreme bears on Wall Street. However, it misses one critical difference between today's integrated world economy and the protected national systems described by Keynes. While cuts in interest rates may fail to revive American domestic borrowing, they can still have a hugely stimulative effect on the economy by pushing down the value of the dollar. This would sustain American manufacturing industry by boosting exports and shutting out imports. This is why further devaluation of the dollar is now seen by many officials in Washington as the best hope for preserving American creditworthiness and jobs.

This brings us back to Britain. The British Treasury's policy of

taking up the pound so as to put it into the ERM at a deliberately overvalued exchange rate will make British industry the biggest single victim of America's policy of dollar devaluation. Unlike their Japanese and German rivals, which are enjoying booming conditions at home, British companies are badly in need of the kind of boost from world markets which should sustain American exporters in the months ahead. Instead, they are going to find themselves squeezed even further out of their most important single market, which remains the United States.

The Treasury may argue that the pound is not overvalued against European currencies at DM2.95. But against the dollar it is now 25 per cent higher than in 1976. Since then unit labour costs in Britain have risen 3 per cent faster each year than in America. As a result, British industry's competitiveness in the American market is now 40 per cent lower

than in 1976. Now consider what happens next.

A still higher mark and a lower dollar suit Germany and America. Germany has a huge trade surplus and wants to shift the structure of its economy towards domestic consumption, while Washington wants to perform the opposite manoeuvre. For Britain this pincer movement could spell disaster.

Just as in the United States, the British economy is falling into recession and needs a stimulus from exports, but this is a possibility that ERM entry has deliberately foreclosed.

In the longer term, Britain also needs a structural transformation from borrowing, services and consumption to saving, manufacturing and industrial investment similar to the one beginning in America. Instead, by tying itself to the mark at a high exchange rate Britain has chosen to move its economy in the opposite direction.

It is the operation of the ERM today and tomorrow, not the vague plans about Emu in the future, that politicians in Britain should now be arguing about.

NOTHING goes easily for Eurotunnel, it seems. Aside from the huge inflation in construction costs, which has knocked its original budget awry and the damaging series of rows with the builders, Eurotunnel is launching a rights issue against the real possibility of war in the Middle East and strong competition from the electricity privatisation.

It says much for the company and its advisers that they have devised an issue for all seasons which on balance deserves to succeed. But investors should be under no illusion. Taking up rights or buying into the issue via the nil-paid shares requires not one but two acts of faith.

The first, less difficult belief, must be that nothing goes wrong in the final construction and commissioning phases of the project. Building costs look much less of a threat than they did a couple of years back. Interest rates are still much higher than forecast originally but cost inflation in the building industry is now limping along behind the retail price index. Eurotunnel has in any event built some leeway into its final fund raising which ought to take care of any problems.

The more problematic belief is that traffic and operating revenues will meet the company's projections. The assumptions are tested on eight different bases in the rights issue prospectus. For those subscribing to new shares, the base case produces a gross dividend yield over the life of the project of 15.6 per cent compared with 16.9 per cent under the most favourable assumptions and 14.1 per cent in the worst. The same exercise suggests that Eurotunnel shares, 435p on Friday, should be worth 16p on a discounted dividend basis by mid-1999 when the first payments to shareholders are due.

Eurotunnel has always insisted that the traffic and revenue forecasts are conservative and Alastair Morton, the chief executive, ceaselessly points out that they include nothing for the so-called M25 effect, traffic generated simply because a new, more convenient route has come into existence. For those believers

## Eurotunnel calls for a double act of faith

TEMPUS



Morton: he insists traffic forecasts are conservative

who accept the much reduced project risk or are equally tempted by the new travel perks then the issue has its attractions in the longer term. The strategy of a deep discount offer at 285p per share on a three for five basis was to attract the small shareholder. Current holders of Eurotunnel who bought shares at 350p in 1987 have not fared badly despite the stormy background and the collapse in the shares from the £11 reached in 1988. The shares plus the attached warrants are now worth 466p, showing a 33 per

cent gain. Eurotunnel has pitched the terms of its latest equity offer to make them attractive to those who wish to take profits by selling their rights and to those buying for the first time through the nil-paid stock.

With Eurotunnel shares at 435p, the likely ex-rights price is 379p giving a value to the new nil-paid shares of 94p which could be realised without sacrificing the original travel perks. Those who wish to take up their rights can expect substantial long-term capital gain between now and

the 1999 first dividend date.

On the admittedly theoretical basis of the prospectus forecasts, the gain on each new share taken up equates to a compound growth rate of about 20 per cent annually. By the same calculations, those buying the nil paid for the travel concessions can, in theory at least, expect compound growth averaging 15 per cent a year. A full-blown Middle East conflict could upset stock markets by the final payment date of December 3. But, other things being equal, Eurotunnel and existing shareholders should find the issue attractive. Others might prefer to wait for the price details of the electricity flotation.

### MINORCO

THERE are three important "p's" in gold mining language when considering a mine's reserves — proven, probable and possible.

One consolation in the latest bout of gold price weakness is that it knocks the weak out of the ring.

Exploration budgets are invariably re-examined, if not scaled down. Gold reserves that were profitable to mine at one price drop back into the dubious class.

Investment attention in today's uncertain gold markets is thus being given to those miners whose life looks more secure than the next one.

Minorco's 1990 annual report makes the point. It took over North American Freeport Gold (renamed Independence Mining) in March, paying the superficially high price of \$705 million, or \$17 a share. That equated to an historic multiple of 53 times and was at a 20 per cent premium to the market.

Time has helped put that price into perspective. As Williams de Broe, the broker, notes, the proven and probable reserves of Independence's Jerritt Canyon and Big Springs mines in Nevada have

hardly changed at 2.35 million ounces.

However, their reserves of gold which fall into the probable class have hardly changed at 2.35 million ounces. However, their reserves of gold which fall into the probable class have

been jumping from 2.92 million ounces to 4.09 million ounces.

The conclusion must be that Minorco, trading at 805p, should not be forgotten when next the bullion price runs.

## Institutions ready for Spurs deal

A CONSORTIUM of institutions headed by Michael Goddard, chairman of Baltic, the investment company, is ready to unveil a deal for Tottenham Hotspur as soon as the troubled football club publishes its circular to shareholders. The deal has been put together by Paribas, the French bank.

A document outlining events leading to the shares suspension at 91p a fortnight ago and setting out Spurs' financial position is expected this week. The consortium and the Spur board were silent last night on the new deal.

A link with the consortium would not only strengthen the club's debt-ridden balance sheet — it is £13 million in the red — but would also present directors with an alternative to Robert Maxwell's £13 million cash injection.

Spurs is under pressure from the International Stock Exchange to explain details of an agreement between Mr Maxwell and Irving Scholar, chairman of the football club. Mr Scholar is annoyed at the British amendment, which lobbying for other European firms such as Bull, Olivetti and Funatsu Espaia agree could "wipe out in one stroke the European compatible personal computer business".

INSURANCE companies from 11 countries have

## Sugar may seek spice in Far East if new battle is lost

### EC NOTEBOOK

A FRESH battle over the protection of computer software rights is likely after a warning from Alan Sugar, chairman of Amstrad, that revised rules from Brussels will ruin his operations in Scotland, forcing him to shift his computer manufacturing to the Far East.

Mr Sugar told Peter Lilley, the trade secretary, last week that computer firms must not be forbidden from analysing each other's computer programs in order to devise their own compatible software — a process known as "reverse engineering". If they were, Europe's industry would be wiped out by IBM and Digital Equipment Corp, its bigger American rivals.

Brussels is caught in the cross-fire. After partially legalising "reverse engineering" in the wake of criticism from American lobbyists, it is now under pressure from Britain to prohibit software analysis for developing competing products. Mr Sugar is annoyed at the British amendment, which lobbying for other European firms such as Bull, Olivetti and Funatsu Espaia agree could "wipe out in one stroke the European compatible personal computer business".

Following the border between old East and West Germany, the Elbe, marking the first East-West effort to combat pollution since the collapse of communism revealed the extent of environmental damage in the Eastern Bloc.

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PETER GUILFORD  
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## THE TIMES CITY DIARY



### Lisa with a BZW

GERALD Ronson, the disgraced financier jailed for a year and fined £5 million for his role in the Guinness affair, has, it seems, been putting his legendary contacts in the Square Mile to good use. His eldest daughter, Lisa, aged 22, has joined BZW Securities as a trainee, a matter of weeks after graduating from Manchester University's Institute of Science and Technology with a degree in management sciences. The move is not unexpected as Sir John Quinton, chairman of Barclays Bank and a business associate of her father's for 16 years, served as a character witness during the Guinness trial. Adding his name to a list of eminent businessmen which included Sir David Plastow, chairman and chief executive of Vickers, Quinton hailed Ronson, aged 51, as perhaps the most successful businessman of his generation. Further support for Ronson came from Sir Martin Jacob, chairman of BZW, who was a regular at Ronson's annual lunch held at the Savoy for senior City figures and industrialists. Lisa, said to be very close to her father, began a three-month induction course with the firm in October.

### Hugh's off

HUGH Hughes, managing director of Swiss Bank Corporation until May this year, when he was asked to move to



CAROL LEONARD





The computer industry faces growing demand for compatible machines that can talk to each other, Matthew May writes

# Customers hunt the missing link

The computer industry is suffering from falling profits, fierce competition, and the prospect of a general economic recession. To add to its problems, customers are increasingly demanding compatible pieces of software and hardware that can be easily expanded, connected to each other, and linked to the outside world.

As the use of computers and networks becomes more sophisticated, the demand to mix and match different brands and sizes of computer and their software is becoming ever stronger.

The answer is what are described as open systems, in which machine talks to machine and software can be moved across different systems as easily as an audio cassette will play on any tape recorder.

Progress towards open systems has been slow. Manufacturers prefer the higher profit margins that come from locking a customer into a limited range of suppliers. Open systems mean more competition and lower prices.

"I will tell you frankly that the ratio between the cost of manufacture of traditional Olivetti equipment to the sale price used to be one to four," Vittorio Cassoni, the chief executive of Olivetti, said in a speech last month.

"With a modern workstation this has reduced to one to two. All this has been brought about by the advent of standards-based open systems, which have introduced very high levels of competition into the market for all the component parts of open products."

The huge operational advantages, as well as the keen prices, have prompted governments and large corporations to start insisting on open systems.

In the United States, for example, a group of 45 companies including Kodak, Du Pont, Exxon and General Motors has formed the User Alliance for Open Systems, which says it is "declaring global war against proprietary systems that hold data hostage".

Closer to home, the European Commission now insists that any public sector contract of more than 100,000 euros (£70,000) must specify open systems. The commission is convinced that open systems will further the large-scale integration of computers that will be required with the single European market in 1993.

There is also a political side to the debate. The dominant proprietary systems are American, from companies such as IBM, Digital Equipment and Unisys. Several



large European computer companies have a lot to gain from their removal.

Despite its support, the commission has angered many companies in favour of open systems with proposals aimed at reducing software piracy. The companies argue that the proposals imply that programs cannot be analysed or reverse-engineered, thereby reducing their ability to produce programs that are compatible with the original — a discouragement in moving towards open systems.

IBM still dominates the computer

industry. The American giant's sales are five times as large as those of the next five companies put together, though five years ago revenue was greater than that of the next 12 companies.

IBM has begun to release equipment that meets open system standards, but has far to go. Even within IBM, many of its different types of computer are incompatible with each other — a problem it has only recently started to sort out.

For the second largest computer company in the world, Digital Equipment, that has never been a

problem. Internal compatibility was one of its strengths throughout the Eighties.

Two weeks ago, the company announced a redesign of its proprietary operating system so that it will accept programs compatible with one of the pillars of open systems — a portable operating system known as Unix. It is a big change. Two years ago, Ken Olsen, the company founder and president, described Unix as "about as exciting as a Russian truck".

The idea of Unix is that once installed, on whatever brand of computer, it will present a common face to software, allowing one version of a program to work on any computer running Unix. But, ridiculously, there are several different and incompatible versions of Unix, reducing the effectiveness of the concept. The industry has formed two camps: Unix International, headed by AT&T, and the Open Software Foundation, dominated by IBM.

Despite the confusion, customer demand is growing. "There are now many examples of companies replacing IBM mainframes with one or several Unix-based minicomputers," says Anne Peter, a director of The Instruction Set, the open systems division of Hoskyns. She says there are clear signs that power

is moving from the manufacturers to the customers.

"Unix boxes are inherently cheaper by up to a half, and, though the hidden cost of integrating such systems reduces the savings, they are still around 30 per cent on average," Ms Peter says.

The number of companies using open systems is still small. In Britain, the trade and industry department runs a campaign to promote the advantages of open systems, but a department survey of heavy computer users earlier this year discovered that only 8 per cent have introduced open systems, with a further 5 per cent investigating the possibility. To try to increase awareness, it holds briefings, helps to fund selected projects, and runs an information line (071-215 2521).

"Though at board level the concept of open systems is often accepted, managers handling the day-to-day running are usually so busy running on the spot, or fire-fighting, they don't have the time or resources to give it the necessary attention," Ms Peter says. "Company boards must put up the resources if they want open systems."

Growth is now expected to be fast, with research firms predicting that the sale of open systems should begin to match proprietary ones by 1993. Many companies are making a healthy living from specialising in open systems. From Wednesday, more than 80 speakers and 130 exhibitors will gather at London's Olympia 2 for a three-day conference and exhibition on open systems.

A part from making computers able to run the same programs, the other big plank of open systems is communications — the ability of computers to connect to each other and swap information easily.

An open communications format, Open Systems Interconnection (OSI), which has been developed by the International Standards Organisation, outlines a complex seven-layer model that makes systems increasingly "open" — the more layers a conform to.

The big manufacturers have yet to produce products that get past the first few layers, but the promise of computers that can communicate with each other as easily as telephones means that customers are unlikely to give up the quest.

An exhibition and conference on open systems takes place at Olympia 2, London, November 7-9, (091-416 4570).

## Suppliers forced to open up systems

Governments are getting tough with computer suppliers. They will not buy systems unless they are open, and are trying to persuade businesses to adopt the same policy, to put more pressure on manufacturers.

European governments and other public bodies should adopt suitable open systems standards wherever possible as a result of a 1987 directive from the European Commission, while the United States government has also become stricter in recent years.

Such guidelines have been hard to enforce largely because suitable products were not available. Government demands have kick-started a multi-million pound market for communications products using the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) standard, which can link different suppliers' computers. No company can afford to ignore this market, and suppliers such as DEC and Hewlett-Packard are abandoning their proprietary communications products, while IBM has allowed OSI alongside its own systems.

Britain's Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency, a Treasury office that advises the public sector on the purchase of information technology, helped make OSI standards comprehensible in its Gospix (Government OSI Profile) handbook. These civil servants select the right options to make sure their networks link up.

Other countries have developed their own versions, based on the UK initiative, and a pan-European version is being prepared. Britain and America are trying to make their versions match.

The other big problem with open systems — ensuring a standard that allows computer programs to run on any system — has been more difficult to solve. IBM-compatible personal computers have been able to do it for years, but large computers have had to wait.

The portable operating system, Unix, offered a solution, though with a number of versions available. But then

gave governments a problem, because to support Unix would be to support one supplier's version.

To win government approval, Unix standard had to come from an independent body. The result, called Posix, developed by the United States Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, is now specified by a number of governments, with some large contracts in the United States already including programs written to the standard.

However, to provide a universally agreed standard the functions of Posix are limited. Most systems need more than Posix can provide on its own.

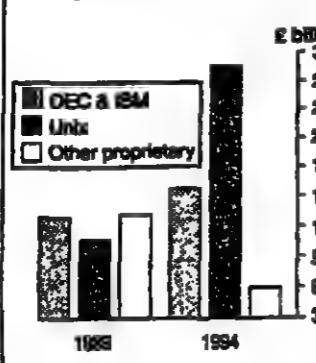
To deal with this, the industry created a group of its own, X/Open, to reach agreement on emerging areas. It is sponsored by the big hardware suppliers, and most of the computer companies are members. X/Open's guidelines describe usable standards for the kind of operations that are needed in a real open system. It has been adopted by suppliers throughout the industry, and has won support from governments in Germany, Italy, Spain and Britain. The European Commission uses it as a guideline in buying the internal systems used in DG13, its data processing division.

Despite this, governments are keeping X/Open at arm's length. It is, after all, largely funded by and made up of suppliers, and its guidelines are not an international standard. Governments cannot completely, and are working on their own specifications for open systems.

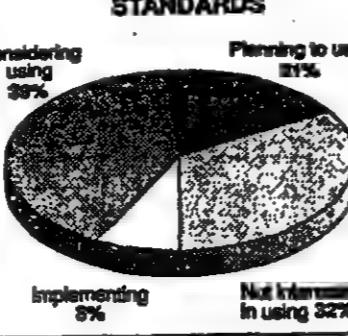
In Britain, the trade and industry department is bringing the open systems message to British industry through a £12 million publicity campaign. But the programme has been criticised for its narrow scope. The department is promoting OSI only, with scarcely a mention of Posix, let alone Unix. Working within tight limitations, the department does not want to promote any one company's products.

PETER JUDGE

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In touch: family-doctors may be able to use their personal computers in the future to gain access to the NHS database to discover availability of beds

## Key to a better health service

Access to national and local hospitals via personal computers could instantly connect GPs to the latest medical information

The National Health Service is investigating open systems and is undertaking a demonstration project, as part of an awareness programme by the department of trade and industry.

In the NHS, a highly decentralised organisation with a large number of decision makers, communication by computer and the ability of local hospitals and doctors to work with information obtained from other areas is supposed to play an important role.

Under the terms of the government's NHS proposals, general practitioners are supposed to choose the best hospital for their patients on the basis of such criteria as length of waiting list, cost and location — making the rapid and accurate exchange of data between different health authorities crucial to the success of the service.

At the moment, the bulk of this data — such as patient records, test results and case histories — would have to be exchanged over the telephone or in writing. However, the implementation of open systems is expected to give GPs instant access to up-to-date information on the use of health resources.

Dr Adrian Stokes, the principal consultant to the NHS Northampton demonstrator project, says the most significant benefit of the open systems will be to family

doctors working outside the hospital on networked personal computers. The system will give them direct access to patient records and test results from their own surgeries.

The project, including an ICL mainframe, Digital Equipment minicomputers and Apple personal computers, should prove how a mixture of computers from different companies can be scaled down.

"We used to have strong, centralised, old-style building society and a modern, locally-driven financial services organisation.

His business problem was that more data processing power was required at local branch offices, and that the building society's head office operations needed to be scaled down.

"We used to have strong, centralised decision making and, as you would expect, there is a strong IBM lobby that seeks to draw us back to a situation where we have a single manufacturer," he says.

"We are looking to the development of open systems to give our people the planks to lay across a variety of machines so they can walk across them all."

So far, these computers — which used to be made solely by IBM — now also include some from Olivetti and Unisys. In 1989, the society's

computer systems processed more than 35 million transactions and about 100,000 new mortgages, as well as storing information on three million investment accounts and half a million mortgages.

Most of the work in

broadening the computer op-

erations has been directed towards offering branches the chance to use systems from different manufacturers, to cover a variety of tasks, from mortgage administration and product sales, to quotations and word processing.

"We now have IBM and Unisys systems co-existing, and last year moved half-a-million mortgage accounts from IBM to Unisys equipment," Mr Blackburn says, stressing that using open systems is all about being able to choose the right machine for the right job.

"As far as I was concerned, despite vociferous declarations of support for OSI, we needed a red computer to drive one part of our business and a blue one to drive the rest. Without that change, we would be struggling to undertake the business we have."

GEOF WHEELWRIGHT

## Fight to dominate the standards of the world

A search is on to find an acceptable international standard under which computer systems from different manufacturers can operate together.

The favourite candidate to succeed, at least in the minds of most observers, is Open Systems Interconnection (OSI), a set of standards intended to guide the computer makers in the construction of their individual systems so that they can communicate with machines designed and built by other manufacturers. They emanate from the International Standards Organisation (ISO).

In theory, every large computer manufacturer is committed to developing systems that conform to OSI standards, though some are more committed than others. IBM, the world's largest manufacturer, has pledged itself to support OSI but has dragged its feet.

On the other hand, ICL, formerly Britain's largest indigenous mainframe manufacturer but recently sold to the Japanese company Fujitsu, has pressed the OSI case for many years.

Among the customers of these and other companies, the most ardent supporters are probably local authorities and government. Despite the seeming benefits of an OSI-based system, there is considerable reluctance among some commercial users even to consider the options.

There is also some doubt, despite vociferous declarations of support for OSI, whether the manufacturers themselves are as wholly committed to the concept as they would have us believe. The reluctance of many leading commercial users and some manufacturers to com-

from its users. Both these systems are well developed, far beyond OSI, according to some observers. For example, Alan Harwood, the marketing director of Interlink Computer Services, believes there are better ways to connect IBM and DEC computers.

Some would go even further. Jeff Hosier is a consultant with the Nephew Group, an organisation that has tracked IBM and its products for more than ten years.

The consultancy recently asked users of IBM mainframe computers what they thought were the important issues for the IBM world.

The users were asked to list five topics in which they would like to see future developments. At the bottom, and designated irrelevant, came Unix and immediately above that OSI.

Mr Hosier takes what he admits is an unfashionable view, that IBM's proprietary SNA is an open system. He says: "IBM has to make its protocols public for its large customers who build their own systems, and once these are in the public domain there is nothing to stop its competitors using them. SNA is, by and large, as much in the public domain as OSI and is ten years ahead of OSI."

The most active protagonist of OSI in Britain is ICL. At present, 85 per cent of ICL's systems comply with the standard and, by 1995, the company expects 90 per cent to comply.

But there is still a long way to go. At the end of the day, the suppliers are in the business of selling systems for profit: they want to keep their existing users loyal and lock out the threat from competitors.

SEAN HALLAHAN



Jeff Hosier: "IBM has to make its protocols public"

mit themselves wholly to OSI

has a common root.

At the heart of the problem

are the individual proprietary

standards that have emerged

as every manufacturer de-

veloped its systems, and the

willingness of the users to

commit themselves to those

standards.

IBM has a proprietary

networking system called Sys-

tem Application Architec-

ture (SNA), which has been widely

adopted by its largest users

since it was introduced in

1974. Similarly, Digital

Equipment, the world's sec-

ond largest supplier, has a

proprietary system called

DECnet, which too com-

mands a great deal of loyalty



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Argentina feel might of a resurgent power at Twickenham while the All Blacks show they are far from a spent force in Nantes

# Disciplined England show class

By DAVID HANDS  
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

England 51  
Argentina 0

ARTISTS talk of perspective. At Twickenham on Saturday, England's bold brush strokes placed in perspective the poverty of the close-fought match a week earlier between Ireland and Argentina and established a yardstick for Scotland, the five nations' champions, to respond to when they meet the Pumas this coming weekend.

It was one of the most disciplined displays England have achieved during their resurgence over the past three years and should be remembered for that — not for the dismissal of the young Argentine prop, Federico Méndez, with ten minutes of the match to go. John Hall's return to the international arena was the embodiment of National Power, sponsors of a match England won by seven goals and three penalty goals to nil.

The pleasure of such a successful synthesis of forwards and backs, watched by a crowd of 54,000, was embellished by Simon Hodgkinson's goal-kicking. He averaged 13 points a match before Saturday but, in his ninth international, hauled in 23 for an individual English record, surpassing "Dan" Lambert's mark of 22 (five conversions, two tries and two penalties) which he stood since 1911.

The England management will have enjoyed most their team's confident start within 15 minutes they had scored as many points, playing a brand of rugby which denied Argentina the ball completely. There was not a sign of nerves and that first quarter included sustained error-free spells which had Hugo Porta, for one, drooling: "I was surprised by the commitment of England in the first 20 minutes," he said. "No mistakes, really, top rugby."

But Porta, the Argentina captain, who was hounded throughout by Winterbottom and Andrew, insisted that his players could respond positively. "I think that if the game undermines the con-

tinence of our young players, they're not made to play international rugby. They must learn from this experience." Even in such a comprehensive defeat, the Pumas could point to the lineout work, particularly of German Laines, which earned them equal shares of that phase against one of the world's most experienced second-row pairings.

England, for their part, will look closely at their midfield, which failed to operate as they would have wished. It is a long time since Carling has been stopped by so many stem tackles, mainly from Allen, yet it remains to his side's credit that they identified a malfunction and switched the focus to the back row and scrum half. They proved quite capable of scoring from short and long range while limiting the Pumas' opportunities to two missed penalties and a hurried dropped goal by Porta, and a smartly taken penalty from which Jorgo nearly scored.

I fancy that at 15-0 with over half the match to go, Porta might have been better advised to put points on the board by kicking at goal from an easy position. It is only the second time in 17 years of international rugby that he has failed to score, the other occasion being an appearance for South America against the Springboks in 1980.

England's domination of the ruck ball gave Hill a luxurious afternoon. Not only did he score the first try himself but he pinned his backs with such good ball that Underwood, back on the more familiar left wing, found his self with the acres of space the home championship will surely not permit him. Of his three tries (he now totals 25 for a round century of points), the first was the best, a sweeping run which took him past three defenders to the dot ball down just before Scolari, a tenacious defender, tackled him into the corner flag.

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dominating possession but unable to break the grip of the England back row. England's scrum twice tried a snap shove on the Argentine scrum feed, in the hope of destroying a point of strength, but the fine timing required was absent and twice Probyn was penalised for lowering.

In fact, it was Probyn's experience which made the afternoon so frustrating for young Méndez. The Pumas loose-head is exceptionally strong but, aged 18, he has not the guile of Probyn and it may be that which contributed to the release of tension involved in his mad swing which laid out Ackford.

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Mansell ends the season and two years with Ferrari on a high note in Australian grand prix

## Time to look ahead to challenge with new team

Adelaide

It's marvellous to end the season and my two years with Ferrari on a high note. I couldn't quite manage the win that would have made it a perfect sign-off, but that wasn't for the want of trying.

I'd never previously finished an Australian grand prix and I hardly need reminding that I had the world championship snatched from my grasp by a blow-out here in 1986. Simply to stay the course and finish second was a relief. But to have a race like that was very satisfying.

The pace over those last few laps, as I chased Nelson Piquet, was amazing. We were both on the limit. They were more like qualifying laps than race laps. And remember that

**NIGEL MANSELL**

Britain's leading Formula One driver and member of the Marlboro drivers' team comments on yesterday's Australian grand prix

these were the closing stages of what had been a long, hard and extremely hot race. I couldn't believe the speed of Piquet's Benetton. I have to compliment him. He didn't just drive a good race, he drove a fantastic race and deserved his win. I am just sorry there weren't another five or six laps.

As it was, I had to have a go at him on the last lap and he knew I would have to. It was make or break. Going down the Brabham straight at upwards of 200mph, we had Stefano Modena ahead of us. The Brabham moved over to let Nelson through and I followed. I braked as late as I dared to go inside Piquet at the right-hander. As he turned in, we missed each other by a fraction of an inch, but he got through ahead of me and that was it. There was no more I could do. I am sure everyone will agree that was real racing and hopefully Formula One is the better for it.

For the first part of the race, the pace was pretty hot, too. I was running second behind Ayrton Senna and I could have done with a

windscreen wiper to cope with the oil and water splattering my visor. We traded fastest laps but the acceleration of the Marlboro McLaren Honda was too much and by pushing so hard to keep up I began to have problems with my tyres and brakes. I had a bit of a hiccup at one corner and had to do a spin turn to get back on the track. It was the sort of day and the sort of race where everyone had problems of some sort.

With fresh tyres I was able to charge again. I took Gerhard Berger, then my team-mate Alain Prost. With Senna gone, that left me in second place again, behind Piquet.

Both of us had problems with traffic, and with one back marker in

particular. Let's just say it's a shame when someone so consistently holds up people.

It's also sad, in a way, to be saying goodbye to Ferrari. I don't think anyone would dispute that when I've had the equipment I've delivered the goods. I won my first race for them in Brazil, had the tremendous thrill of that victory in Hungary, and then, another in Portugal this season. I leave them as I arrived, with the satisfaction at having given the team and the public a good result. I leave on good terms and I know I'm welcome at Ferrari any time next season.

Now, though, it's time to look ahead. This is just the launch pad I need for a new challenge, with Williams Renault.

## Piquet closes the gap for Benetton

By JOHN BLUNSDEN

NELSON Piquet earned his second big pay day from Benetton Formula in as many weeks yesterday when he followed up his surprise victory in Japan with another first place in the Australian grand prix at Adelaide, the final race of the Formula One season. His narrow victory over the Ferrari of a hard-charging Nigel Mansell, for which it is said he will be paid \$900,000 (£100,000 for every point scored), means that he has also snatched third place in the drivers' world championship from Gerhard Berger, while Benetton-Ford have ended the season in third place in the constructors' championship behind McLaren-Honda and Ferrari.

A relatively subdued Alain Prost brought his Ferrari home in third place ahead of Berger's McLaren-Honda. Fifth place in an incident-packed race, during which overworn brakes sent car after car sliding off the circuit, went to Thierry Boutsen in his last drive for the Canon Williams team, with his partner Riccardo Patrese claiming the final point for sixth place, a lap behind the winner.

Piquet took the lead unexpectedly at three-quarter distance of the 81-lap race when Ayrton Senna, who had spent the first half fighting off a determined challenge from Mansell and had then built up a seemingly impregnable 25-second lead, suddenly found his McLaren-Honda ploughing straight on into a tyre wall as he tried to steer it through a tight left-hand bend.

The finish, with Piquet's Benetton-Ford crossing the line just over three seconds ahead of Mansell's Ferrari, provided a fitting climax to the 500th race of the Formula One world championship, and the Brazilian's victory, although again carrying an element of good fortune, provided another reminder to McLaren-Honda and Ferrari of the extent to which the gap behind them has narrowed.

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of the Adelaide grand prix for walking out of the pre-race drivers' meeting yesterday (APF reports).

A statement issued by the stewards said he had left the meeting after nine minutes despite remonstrations by the chief steward and others. He is understood to have left after a McLaren-Honda team official

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### CYCLO-CROSS

**Champion display by Baker**

By PETER BRYAN

THE tricky Marlow circuit was again an unlucky one for Dave Baker, the national cyclo-cross champion, in the Smirnoff International yesterday, but not sufficient to stop him winning and proving that his strength of purpose, Steve Douce, from scoring his fourth successive victory.

Baker set a cracking pace from the start and led from Douce after 75 yards, which is how it stayed for the entire 14-mile race, although both had their share of problems.

Baker, striving to keep his lead, concentrated too much on speed and fell three times, ripping the knuckles of his left hand. He was further delayed by a rear-wheel puncture, but the pits were only a moment away and he was soon on a replacement bike.

Douce had a fall and temporarily lost second place to Stuart Marshall, the junior world champion in 1986 and now on the serious comeback trail after taking a season out of competition "to enjoy myself".

Two earlier events had, fortunately, failed to churn the grassy stretches of the course into mud with the result that the going was firm and fast.

Alun Lloyd Baker had established a lead of 1min 18sec on Douce, with Marshall only 2sec behind, and the two chasers were never able to reduce the deficit as Baker forged on.

RESULT: 1, D Baker (Ralegh RT), 1m 04min 30sec; 2, S Marshall (Ralegh RT), at 2min 29.7sec; 3, D Douce (Ralegh RT), 3m 02.6sec; 4, G Young (GB pro), at 3.20; 5, P Schoovers (Sel), at 3.27. Team: Ralegh RT.

### SWIMMING

**Two records put Page in line for world titles**

By CRAIG LORD

SHARON Page cruised to her second British record of the Commonwealth Hollywood Bowl grand prix meeting last night, showing the form that is likely to win her selection for the world championships.

Page, of Mercury, Wigan Wasps, sliced 0.03sec off her 50 metres standard to win in 29.8sec. On Saturday, she broke Cathy Freeman's 100 metres record, in 1min 03.6sec.

Page, aged 19, who is coached by correspondence by Keith Bewley, will now have to repeat her winning ways in a 50 metres pool at the national championships to secure a place for the world championships in Perth, Australia, in January.

Niki Rudolph, from the eastern German town of Rostock, stole the show in the men's events, adding the 50 metres butterfly and 100 metres freestyle to his victories in the 50 metres freestyle and 100 metres butterfly. The former shipyard

sincerity, or vision, that is at issue, but the intrusive and coercive implementation of the vision. Barely had the president sat down but the Australians were on their feet, complaining that members were not consulted over the decision to move next year's conference to Madrid. Spain offered to host the Madrid. Spain offered to host the meeting for free, said the president, saving the union the £34,000 it cost to hold the meetings in London. But, said the Australians, going to Madrid instead of London is greatly more expensive for the individual nations (Spain excepted). That is the rub of the argument.

"The union is trying to operate at the expense of its members and their existing events," Tom D'Addio, president of the American Cup organisers and an influential member of the United States delegation. Already expecting a windfall of \$800,000 from the 1992 Olympic Games, IYRU executives have indicated to San Diego they would require \$2.5 million to grant permission for the next America's Cup to be held in San Diego. The figure quoted for permission to the RNSA to hold the next Whitbread race is £100,000.

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# Dettori for winning return on progressive Live Action

By MANDARIN  
(MICHAEL PHILLIPS)

AFTER spending all of last week riding in the United States, Lanfranco Dettori can make a successful return to the British fray by winning the Anything Goes Stakes for Luca Cumani at Newcastle this live on Live Action.

In the young Italian's absence, Steve Cauthen enjoyed an easy winning ride on this lightly-raced but clearly quite useful three-year-old at Doncaster where he won a handicap over 1½ miles by five lengths, carrying one stone.

Before the race, Live Action had found 12 furlongs more than he could manage at Newmarket which, upon reflection, was not surprising since he is a half-brother to that crack miler, Young Generation, by Alzaco.

The time before, though, Live Action had beaten Young Generation's highly-rated son, Young Jazz, by a short head over a mile at Sandown where his strong finish just won the day.

In the meantime, Young Jazz has drawn attention to



Dettori: first day back after extended US trip

the merit of that performance by winning twice, at Newcastle and Newmarket, and most recently by finishing a close third under top weight in a handicap at Newbury.

Today, Live Action's principal rival is the unbeaten Makbul, with Willie Carson in the saddle. However, he has not raced since beating Something Different at Ascot during June of last year.

No matter how he fares for David Morris on Makbul, Carson should take the Singing In The Saddle Handicap

Allot, from Henry Cecil's

for the same Newmarket trainer on Cabochon.

At Nottingham last month the same pair were in complete command at the end of 2½ miles so today's trip will not pose a problem.

Today's programme at Gosforth Park can begin with Mahong winning the Something For The Boys Maiden Stakes and thus giving the successful young Lambourn trainer, John Hills, his 29th steeple in what has been easily his best season.

Mahong caught my eye at Newmarket first time out when he finished only three lengths behind Chimayo, a useful colt trained by John's father, Barry.

In the You'll Never Get Rich Handicap, I like none better than B Grade, who will be meeting the recent Doncaster winner Sea Devil on 6lb better terms for a head beating compared with when they last met at Ayr.

At Lingfield a week ago, B Grade did well to run the course specialist, Tauber, to three-quarters of a length.

Allot, from Henry Cecil's

stable, is my choice to win the Pirate Claiming Stakes, having already won a similar race at Catterick, while Susturation should surely be good enough to win the Les Girls Maiden Fillies' Stakes after finishing only four lengths behind Friday's Newmarket listed race winner, Stagecraft, at York last time out.

On the jumping front at Wolverhampton, I like the look of Ross Venture's chance of winning the Shifnal Novices' Hurdle. John Edwards's Irish import looked a fine recruit when winning so easily at Uttoxeter on his English debut.

At Plumpton, Eddie Kyte, who is owned by Isidore Kerman, the course chairman, can prevent Interplay from winning the William Hill Handicap Hurdle for the second year in succession, especially since he has already accounted for that horse over today's course and distance this autumn.

Blinder first time

NEWCASTLE: 1.30 Must Be Magic: 2.0

Venice Type: 2.30 Eyes On The Prize: 3.0

Reserve: 3.30 Susturation: 4.00 Susturation.

## Carson's career landmark

WILLIE Carson reached another milestone on Saturday when partnering Marshie to victory in Newmarket's Jenning The Bookmakers' Zealand Stakes.

The Robert Armstrong-trained colt was Carson's 183rd winner of the season and initiated a double - completed by Golden Birch - for the five-times former champion, whose previous best score was 182 when taking the title for the third time 12 years ago.

It was appropriate that Carson should make it a record season on a colt trained by Armstrong, for the Scot's born-again rider, who celebrates his 48th birthday next month, began his career with the Newmarket trainer's uncle, Gerald Armstrong, 31 years ago. He also rode his first winner, Pinkers Pond, at Catterick in July 1962, for the now deceased Middlebrough-based trainer.

Willie's mother, and his apprentice, Dale Gibson, were each fined £300 over the running of the Queen's Chestnut Tree in the EBF Salton Lodge Maiden Fillies' Stakes.

Chepat, Tree, making her debut, finished fifth, beaten five lengths by the winner, Campes-

tal, and was adjudged by the stewards to have been tenderly ridden. The fines were imposed under rule 151 which deals with horses not running on their merits.

## All roads lead west for Desert Orchid faithful

By RICHARD EVANS

DESERT Orchid returns to the scene of his first chasing triumph tomorrow when he makes his eagerly-awaited reappearance at Devon and Exeter.

On his one and only previous visit to the West Country track in November 1985, the flying grey displayed an exhilarating jumping style which quickly captured the imagination of National Hunt crowds and subsequently elevated the horse to his third title 12 years ago.

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from the Pond Fence to defeat the race-fit Mincarlo.

For a first race that was a seriously good performance, Kim Bailey said. "He is entered for the Punch Bowl Amateur Day, a race he will be attempting to win for the fourth time in the last five years. He will probably take in the Tingle Creek Chase at Sandown beforehand."

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## FOOTBALL

# Coppell says naivety is behind tardy fightback

By CLIVE WHITE

Manchester United 2  
Crystal Palace 0

IT WOULD have been a wonder if Alex Ferguson did not suffer severe indignation on Saturday evening. A bite out of Liverpool at any time, never mind when fatigued over 13 unbeaten games, is something to be savoured for several days, if not weeks. To then immediately gobble up the burghers of south London must surely have been too much for the Manchester United manager's system.

Such victories have hardly been the staple diet of Ferguson, not since he arrived at Old Trafford anyway, and certainly not in the same week. It would have been typical of United to have suffered a reaction against Crystal Palace after their mid-week gorging. But their appetite was just as keen, even if the match was anything but a feast.

Palace were too much of a disappointment to lead us into thinking that United have finally added consistency to their game. United's tactics, the selection of two wingers and one central striker, closely supported by Webb, seemed to throw Palace, who were unbeaten since the two sides last met, in the FA Cup final replay.

The game was not dissimilar in quality to the replay — short on excitement and shape despite the lively start of two goals in the first 20 minutes. One would have expected Palace to respond, but with Wright and Bright patiently out of sync, United's lead was never threatened and the game fizzled out like the proverbial damp squib.

Losing at Old Trafford as a visitor is not a new experience for Steve Coppell, one of its old boys, but even he was taken aback by Palace's attitude. "When the first goal went in I thought, 'that'll do, it'll kick us into action', but we didn't respond until after the

second goal," the Palace manager said.

"We're still a bit naive. Apart from Eric Young, we haven't really got any seasoned first division professionals, and even Young is not a dominant character. Possibly an element of self doubt will creep into our game after this defeat but I don't think it will bother us too much."

Coppell ought to be concerned, though, about the ease with which United timed their runs through a back four caught square too often. United's first goal, after 12 minutes, was a throwback to a year ago, when Palace's resistance was at its lowest.

Sharp should take credit, however, for turning his man quite beautifully at the byline, and Wallace, too, for helping the ball on into the middle. But where was the marking when Webb ran on to clip a left-footed shot past Martyn?

Had Paffister, four minutes later, not stretched out a toe to deny Young, the game might have followed a different course, but with a similar conclusion.

Another four minutes on and Webb, the new United captain, picked out the run of Wallace with marvellous perception and played him clean through the Palace defence. The fitful little winger, still with much to prove at Old Trafford, rounded Martyn and finished with aplomb.

While Wallace, starting his first game of the season, may have provided United with their "cutting edge", as Ferguson said, it was Ince who was responsible for blunting any move of Palace's which looked vaguely incisive. An exceptional athlete, he took great delight in winning varieties, duels all over the field, though never more so than when out-battling Gray, an old adversary.

Graham was "essential" about the manner in which Arsenal extended their unbeaten sequence to 11 games and briefly closed the gap on Liverpool at the top of the first division to one point. His opposite number, John Sillett, waxed lyrical about "a tremendous game" and what he described as Coventry's best performance of the season.

Yet for the best part of an hour this was a contest that did little to raise the temperature on a grey afternoon.

Coventry, a city renowned for car manufacturing, is these days represented by a football team that splutters into life only occasionally. On Saturday they were more Skoda than Ferrari — Hungry still top. The Soviets are second and Italy third.

by Baresi gave the Olympiakos forward a free run at his goal, he lobbed the ball over. Ferranti came closest for Italy, though, before times when his drive was pushed aside by Uvarov. The result left the group standings unchanged with Hungary still top. The Soviets are second and Italy third.

An uncharacteristic mistake

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## FOOTBALL

# Silence speaks volumes on Royle thoughts

**SPECULATION** sits uneasily on Joe Royle's broad shoulders. The manager of Oldham Athletic is renowned for holding lengthy post-match press conferences, but following Saturday's 2-2 draw at Sheffield Wednesday he emerged from Hillsborough by a side entrance and sprinted to the team bus.

A television cameraman intercepted Royle on the way, and asked if he was going to fill the managerial vacancy at Everton. The enquiry was met with an evasive and a turned back, further fueling rumours about an impending announcement.

If it was Royle's last match in charge of Oldham, there could have been few better swan-songs. As Ron Atkinson, the Sheffield Wednesday manager, said: "This can be included in the handful of matches that I regard as the best I have ever seen."

Although the pace was fast and furious, both teams remained true to their principles of keeping the ball on the ground, and the result was an encounter that would have graced the first division.

A vociferous crowd of close on 35,000 and a slippery surface contributed to an atmosphere of pure theatre, which, on chances, Wednesday day could have won by 15-3.

That they did not was down to a stream of shots — most notably from David Hirst, Danny Wilson, and Carlton Palmer — which struck the woodwork, flew wide, or brought the best out in Jon Hallsworth, the Oldham keeper. Yet despite living dangerously, Oldham, for whom Earl Barrett and Andy Ritchie proved particularly impressive, deserved their point. They conjured two counter-attacks in the first half and scored from both.

## Everton respond to Gabriel's call

By NICHOLAS HARLING

**Everton**... Queen's Park Rangers... 0

FOR as long as he remains in the position of caretaker manager at Goodison Park, Jimmy Gabriel could do far worse than send Everton's players out with the instruction, "play this one for Colin, lad."

If the response is always the same as on Saturday — when it was admitted — Gabriel might even find himself named as Colin Harvey's successor. On their performances against Queen's Park Rangers, who were taken apart in the last half-hour, Everton might have the answer for maintaining their tradition of "keeping it in the family", never mind the similar credentials of Joe Royle, among others.

The inability of Ebbrell to beat the goalkeeper, with either foot, from a similar situation left Everton sweating on their slim advantage.

Neil Nevins, captivated on the disparity that a single injury can inflict on Rangers, had roused themselves by now in attack but it was Everton, with Beagrie running amok, who always looked far more likely to score. McDonald did so in the last minute. For his contribution, he deserved nothing less than to sweep in a spectacular low drive from 30 yards.

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EVERTON: N: Southwest; R: Atkinson, P: King (sac: T. Francis); C: Palmer, P: Sharpe, N: Pearson, D: Wilson, J: Sheridan, D: Hirt, P: Wilson, N: Johnson (sac: G. Williams), R: Holden, R: Wilcock (sac: G. Williams), R: Holden, R: Groves.

SOUTHEND: R: Atkinson, N: McDonald, P: Wilson, D: Watson, N: McLean, P: Neale, S: McCall, M: Newall, J: Edwards, P: Beagrie.

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: J: Southwest; D: Bardsley, P: Sarsam, P: Palmer, A: McDonald, P: Wilson, A: Williams, R: Wilcock, R: Barker, M: Falco, R: Wigmore, A: Sinton. Retired: R: Hart.

**SOUTHEND** steal match as Brentford suffer

**SOUTHEND** United had troubles of various sorts at Griffin Park yesterday but, whatever punishment they receive for turning up late and having a man sent off, they will be glad they escaped lightly.

Their thoroughly undeserved 1-0 victory took them back to the top of the third division, above Grimsby Town, who had drawn with Exeter City on Saturday.

More importantly perhaps, it put them 10 points clear of the third-placed team, Stoke City, a significant advantage even early in the season.

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**LOUISE TAYLOR** reviews  
the second division

First Paul Warhurst dodged Phil King before delivering a right wing cross which Nick Henry despatched past Kevin Pressman. Within two minutes Warhurst caught King napping to create the second for David Currie, who nonchalantly rounded the hapless keeper.

The interval score reflected harshly on Wednesday, for whom John Harties, who played for the United States in the World Cup, performed creditably at right back, and they duly gained their point thanks to two deserved penalties, converted by John Sheridan in the second half.

Oldham stay top though, and while the players clearly do not want to lose Royle, he is not regarded as indispensable. As Barrett said: "It is us, not Joe who do it on pitch, our spirit is terrible, and I can see the bandwagon continuing to roll without him."

Yet Barrett was again watched by Nottingham Forest on Saturday, and he, and others, will surely succumb to market forces. Right now, Oldham are among the most attractive teams in the country, but for how much longer?

While Oldham suffer from being in the shadow of the Manchester clubs, Middlesbrough have the sort of support to sustain a promotion challenge. They attracted more than 18,000 for the 1-0 win over Barnsley and find themselves fifth, just behind Millwall, who stumbled by 1-0 at Blackburn Rovers.

OVERSHADOWING this comfortable victory was the news from the Australian dressing-room that the powerful centre, Mark McGaw, severely damaged a medial ligament in the second half of Old Trafford on Saturday. Indeed the snapped ligament could well result in McGaw flying home.

His loss means the Australian coach, Bobby Fulton, has further selection problems for the internationals, with Daley, the influential stand off half, still



Wakiihuri: defies heat

FROM DAVID POWELL  
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT  
NEW YORK

IN HIS first road race in the United States, Douglas Wakiihuri, of Kenya, won the New York Marathon yesterday. His expected duel with Juma Ikanga, of Tanzania, did not materialise and Ikanga had to settle for fourth place, a minute behind the Welshman, Steve Brace.

While Wakiihuri did all that was necessary to achieve his third successive marathon win since he finished second in the Seoul Olympics, Brace

exceeded himself on a difficult course in temperatures which reached 72C.

Wakiihuri's winning time, 2hr 12min 39sec, was the slowest here since 1984, and Brace's misfortune was that, in more helpful weather, he might have achieved the 2hr 12min qualifying time for the world championships in Tokyo next year. The Bridgend athlete recorded 2hr 13min 32sec, 1sec behind the runner-up, Salvador Garcia, of Mexico.

Wakiihuri, the 1989 London champion and winner of the Commonwealth Games marathon in January, rarely admits to problems, but he said: "I knew before the race that we would not get a good time because of the weather. It was so hot and the last few kilometres were very tough."

Like Brace, Garcia was an unexpected success in the marathon which rivals London as the world's biggest. At 12 miles Garcia appeared to have been dropped, but he regained contact with Wakiihuri, Brace and Ikanga at 13 miles and the group proceeded to open a gap on the rest of the field.

At 17 miles it was Brace's turn to fall behind, but he too regained contact and, at 20 miles, the quartet was still together. But then Wakiihuri threw in a 4min 57sec 21st mile and, from that point, only the minor places were left to compete for.

While Garcia struck out for second place, Brace pushed on ahead of Ikanga, winner last year in a New York record of 2hr 08min 01sec and a sub-2hr 09min per-

former on six occasions.

Grete Waitz, from Norway, was unable to extend her extraordinary women's record of nine New York wins. Victory went to Wanda Panfil, her third marathon triumph of the year following wins in Nagoya and London.

RESULTS: Men: 1, D Wakiihuri (Ken), 2hr 12min 39sec; 2, S Garcia (Mex), 2:13:19; 3, S Ikanga (Tanz), 2:14:23; 4, J Brace (GBR), 2:14:34; 5, P Maher (Can), 2:15:05; 7, F Lopez (Mex), 2:16:03; 8, V Tolokon (USSR), 2:16:47; 10, P Ortiz (Col), 2:16:57; Women: 1, W Panfil (Pol), 2:30:45; 2, K Jones (USA), 2:30:56; 3, K Dona (Ger), 2:32:21.

## RUGBY LEAGUE

# McGaw injury undermines Australians' planning

By KEITH MACKLIN

**CASTLEFORD**... 8  
**Australians**... 28

OVERSHADOWING this comfortable victory was the news from the Australian dressing-room that the powerful centre, Mark McGaw, severely damaged a medial ligament in the second half of Old Trafford on Saturday.

McGaw, the 28-year-old, 100kg second-rower, had been sent off with a knee injury in the 20th minute, and his replacement, Daley, had to take over.

Castlefrod contributed to

nursing a hand injury. Fulton's options include the retention of Stuart and Lyons at half back, putting Daley in the centre, or bringing in Alexander. Alternatively the wings Shearer and Ettingshausen have had experience in the centre.

After the bad news the bonus for Fulton was an excellent all round performance at Wheldon Road. Stuart and Lyons were steady, Shearer and Daley fast and direct with their moves at half back, and Stuart kicked well. In the back row of the pack Linder and Mackay were fast and mobile, and both partnerships could hold their places at Old Trafford.

Castlefrod contributed to

## Trinity end Hull's run

THE surprise result of yesterday's Stones Bitter championship match was Wakefield Trinity's 22-6 win over the previously unbeaten Hull. At half-time the score was 6-6, but two splendid tries within two minutes just after the interval put Trinity on top, and there the comfortable Whines 26-6 win over Warrington.

In the second division, all the leading sides won, with Salford holding on to their unbeaten record with a 40-0 thrashing of Bramley, Halifax, Swinton, Castleford and Ryedale. York, maintained their promotion pressure, and Fulham began to move up on the rails by the odd point in 55 at Altrincham against Trafford Borough.

St Helens, for whom Loughlin, another Great Britain hopeful, returned after injury, won at lowly Rochdale, and Bradford Northern maintained their improved form with a win over Warrington.

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Castlefrod contributed to

Jonathan Davies is another player on the fringe of Great Britain selection, but is likely to miss out when Reilly announces his choice today. Davies made several excellent breaks and kicked three goals, and the only inconvenience to Australia's supremacy was created by the referee, Gerry Kershaw.

In a heated second half spell he gave a series of penalties to Castleford for offside and senten-  
tial, and eventually sent Shearer to the sin bin. During this hectic spell Castleford got their try when Plange was in at the corner and Steadman kicked a touch line goal. However, there was never any doubt that Australia would stroll to victory despite spirited bursts from full back by Fletcher and some strong, straight running by young front row forward, Sampson.

Castlefrod contributed to

## FOR THE RECORD

### ATHLETICS

**AMSTERDAM**: Volvo World Cup Classifier. 1, Olympe (GBR), 2, S. Rouse (GBR), 3, M. Lewis (GBR), 4, S. Davies (GBR), 5, J. Edwards (GBR), 6, J. Edwards (GBR), 7, J. Edwards (GBR), 8, J. Edwards (GBR), 9, J. Edwards (GBR), 10, S. Davies (GBR), 11, S. Davies (GBR), 12, S. Davies (GBR), 13, S. Davies (GBR), 14, S. Davies (GBR), 15, S. Davies (GBR), 16, S. Davies (GBR), 17, S. Davies (GBR), 18, S. Davies (GBR), 19, S. Davies (GBR), 20, S. Davies (GBR), 21, S. Davies (GBR), 22, S. Davies (GBR), 23, S. Davies (GBR), 24, S. Davies (GBR), 25, S. Davies (GBR), 26, S. Davies (GBR), 27, S. Davies (GBR), 28, S. Davies (GBR), 29, S. Davies (GBR), 30, S. Davies (GBR), 31, S. Davies (GBR), 32, S. Davies (GBR), 33, S. Davies (GBR), 34, S. Davies (GBR), 35, S. Davies (GBR), 36, S. Davies (GBR), 37, S. Davies (GBR), 38, S. Davies (GBR), 39, S. Davies (GBR), 40, S. Davies (GBR), 41, S. Davies (GBR), 42, S. Davies (GBR), 43, S. Davies (GBR), 44, S. Davies (GBR), 45, S. Davies (GBR), 46, S. Davies (GBR), 47, S. Davies (GBR), 48, S. Davies (GBR), 49, S. Davies (GBR), 50, S. Davies (GBR), 51, S. Davies (GBR), 52, S. Davies (GBR), 53, S. Davies (GBR), 54, S. Davies (GBR), 55, S. Davies (GBR), 56, S. Davies (GBR), 57, S. Davies (GBR), 58, S. Davies (GBR), 59, S. Davies (GBR), 60, S. Davies (GBR), 61, S. Davies (GBR), 62, S. Davies (GBR), 63, S. Davies (GBR), 64, S. Davies (GBR), 65, S. Davies (GBR), 66, S. Davies (GBR), 67, S. Davies (GBR), 68, S. Davies (GBR), 69, S. Davies (GBR), 70, S. Davies (GBR), 71, S. Davies (GBR), 72, S. Davies (GBR), 73, S. Davies (GBR), 74, S. Davies (GBR), 75, S. Davies (GBR), 76, S. Davies (GBR), 77, S. Davies (GBR), 78, S. Davies (GBR), 79, S. Davies (GBR), 80, S. Davies (GBR), 81, S. Davies (GBR), 82, S. Davies (GBR), 83, S. Davies (GBR), 84, S. Davies (GBR), 85, S. Davies (GBR), 86, S. Davies (GBR), 87, S. Davies (GBR), 88, S. Davies (GBR), 89, S. Davies (GBR), 90, S. Davies (GBR), 91, S. Davies (GBR), 92, S. Davies (GBR), 93, S. Davies (GBR), 94, S. Davies (GBR), 95, S. Davies (GBR), 96, S. Davies (GBR), 97, S. Davies (GBR), 98, S. Davies (GBR), 99, S. Davies (GBR), 100, S. Davies (GBR), 101, S. Davies (GBR), 102, S. Davies (GBR), 103, S. Davies (GBR), 104, S. Davies (GBR), 105, S. Davies (GBR), 106, S. Davies (GBR), 107, S. Davies (GBR), 108, S. Davies (GBR), 109, S. Davies (GBR), 110, S. Davies (GBR), 111, S. Davies (GBR), 112, S. Davies (GBR), 113, S. Davies (GBR), 114, S. Davies (GBR), 115, S. Davies (GBR), 116, S. Davies (GBR), 117, S. Davies (GBR), 118, S. Davies (GBR), 119, S. Davies (GBR), 120, S. Davies (GBR), 121, S. Davies (GBR), 122, S. Davies (GBR), 123, S. Davies (GBR), 124, S. Davies (GBR), 125, S. Davies (GBR), 126, S. Davies (GBR), 127, S. Davies (GBR), 128, S. Davies (GBR), 129, S. Davies (GBR), 130, S. Davies (GBR), 131, S. Davies (GBR), 132, S. Davies (GBR), 133, S. Davies (GBR), 134, S. Davies (GBR), 135, S. Davies (GBR), 136, S. Davies (GBR), 137, S. Davies (GBR), 138, S. Davies (GBR), 139, S. Davies (GBR), 140, S. Davies (GBR), 141, S. Davies (GBR), 142, S. Davies (GBR), 143, S. Davies (GBR), 144, S. Davies (GBR), 145, S. Davies (GBR), 146, S. Davies (GBR), 147, S. Davies (GBR), 148, S. Davies (GBR), 149, S. Davies (GBR), 150, S. Davies (GBR), 151, S. Davies (GBR), 152, S. Davies (GBR), 153, S. Davies (GBR), 154, S. Davies (GBR), 155, S. Davies (GBR), 156, S. Davies (GBR), 157, S. Davies (GBR), 158, S. Davies (GBR), 159, S. Davies (GBR), 160, S. Davies (GBR), 161, S. Davies (GBR), 162, S. Davies (GBR), 163, S. Davies (GBR), 164, S. Davies (GBR), 165, S. Davies (GBR), 166, S. Davies (GBR), 167, S. Davies (GBR), 168, S. Davies (GBR), 169, S. Davies (GBR), 170, S. Davies (GBR), 171, S. Davies (GBR), 172, S. Davies (GBR), 173, S. Davies (GBR), 174, S. Davies (GBR), 175, S. Davies (GBR), 176, S. Davies (GBR), 177, S. Davies (GBR), 178, S. Davies (GBR), 179, S. Davies (GBR), 180, S. Davies (GBR), 181, S. Davies (GBR), 182, S. Davies (GBR), 183, S. Davies (GBR), 184, S. Davies (GBR), 185, S. Davies (GBR), 186, S. Davies (GBR), 187, S. Davies (GBR), 188, S. Davies (GBR), 189, S. Davies (GBR), 190, S. Davies (GBR), 191, S. Davies (GBR), 192, S. Davies (GBR), 193, S. Davies (GBR), 194, S. Davies (GBR), 195, S. Davies (GBR), 196, S. Davies (GBR), 197, S. Davies (GBR), 198, S. Davies (GBR), 199, S. Davies (GB

## SPORT

MONDAY NOVEMBER 5 1990

## Liverpool re-establish supremacy

By STUART JONES  
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENTTottenham Hotspur 1  
Liverpool 3

LIVERPOOL yesterday illustrated that they have not only the strongest squad in the Football League but also the finest tacticians. A line-up excluding Peter Beardsley and Ray Houghton — which provoked astonishment when it was announced at White Hart Lane — proved to be perfect for the occasion.

There can be just one criticism of Kenny Dalglish. The Liverpool manager gambled on the fitness of John Barnes, who was offered only eight days to recover from a strained hamstring. Within a quarter of an hour the injury, which usually requires a fortnight to heal, had been aggravated.

Barnes could yet be ruled out of England's European championship qualifying tie in the Republic of Ireland next week, but his absence against Tottenham Hotspur was immaterial. His replacement, Beardsley, went on to play a significant part in a victory which, though initially un-

convincing, was by the end comprehensive.

In recovering instantly from the heavy loss inflicted by Manchester United in the Rumbelows Cup last week, Liverpool re-established their four-point lead over Arsenal, and dismantled Tottenham's unbeaten record. They also erased the memory of their last defeat in the League, at the same ground and also in front of the television cameras, eight months ago.

Tottenham manager, though, was not lost in analysis. Terry Venables complained that Liverpool's first and third goals were illegitimate. "The referee said that Nicol was offside for the first one but he wasn't interfering with play. This has been going on for too long. Either a player is offside or not. Bill Nicholson used to say that if you are not interfering with play, what are you doing on the pitch? If you look at the television, you will see that Beardsley was offside for the third goal and by a clear margin as well."

Venables has a point. A referee's interpretation as to whether a player is interfering tends to be arbitrary, un-

satisfactory and inevitably open to inconsistency. It did seem as though the Tottenham defence was momentarily transfixed when Rush put Liverpool ahead in the 39th minute. Tottenham played for a while which was never blown. Yet Liverpool's overall superiority was beyond dispute.

Tottenham, the heaviest scorers at home in the first division, never fully re-adjusted to Liverpool's formation. Most significant of all, Paul Gascoigne found himself imprisoned by David Burrows and, in an increasingly wild attempt to break out, he resorted to reckless tackles. Eventually it earned him a booking.

Gascoigne was also involved in the other three cautions to be issued. Nicol and McMahon fouled him, and Burrows, angered by one of his assaults, voiced his dissent. Rarely have Liverpool been guilty of such ill-discipline. "There was no malice," Dalglish said. "But it was a very competitive game."

A smid of composure over a first half punctuated by free kicks and misplaced passes. Neither side controlled it, but Liverpool at least contained the threat posed by Lineker's speed.

Molby, an impious figure amid the hectic activity in a crowded midfield, eased Liverpool clear of the stalemate. His impudent chip, after McMahon and Nicol had combined neatly on the right, released Rush. Bergson, who had failed to push up, and Thorstein had hesitated and were punished by Rush's lob.

By the time the lively Welsh had been allowed to make an impact on the second half, Rush had completed a sparkling move built by Beardsley, Molby and Burrows to claim a second goal, his tenth of the season.

Tottenham responded almost immediately, Lineker tucking in the rebound after a Howells drive had struck a post, but Grobbelaar was not otherwise extended during his 500th appearance until the closing minute.

By then, Beardsley had added the controversial third through the assistance of Rush.

## MATCH FACTS

At White Hart Lane (3pm). Att: 35,003. Ref: G Courtney. Home record v Liverpool: W 24, D 10, L 13.

HT: 0-1. TOTTENHAM 1 LIVERPOOL 3

Scorers: Lineker 50, Rush 38, Beardsley 66

Cautions: Gascoigne 78, McMahon 30, Nicol 51, Burrows 68

Subs: Walsh, Thomas 45 (Bergson, Neym)

Tottenham Liverpool

	Tottenham			Liverpool			
Player	Goals	Crosses	Passes	Player	Goals	Crosses	Passes
Thompson	-	-	-	Grobbelaar	-	-	-
Day	-	-	-	Holland	-	-	-
Van Den Hauw	-	2	1	Nicol	-	-	-
Howells	2	-	1	McMahon	30	1	3
Howell	-	1	2	Burrows	68	-	-
Stewart	4	1	3	Beardsley	17 (Barnes)	-	-
Gascoigne	1	2	1	Walsh, Thomas 45 (Bergson, Neym)	-	-	-
Naym	-	-	-	Unsub: Houghton	-	-	-
Lindner	-	-	-		-	-	-
Allen	-	-	-		-	-	-
Walsh	-	-	-		-	-	-
Thomas	-	-	-		-	-	-

TOTTENHAM			LIVERPOOL						
Player	Goals	Crosses	Passes	Player	Goals	Crosses	Passes		
Player	attempt	L	R	By Os	Player	attempt	L	R	By Os
Thompson	-	-	-	Grobbelaar	-	-	-	-	-
Day	-	-	-	Holland	-	-	-	-	-
Van Den Hauw	-	2	1	Nicol	-	-	-	-	-
Howells	2	-	1	McMahon	30	1	3	-	-
Howell	-	1	2	Burrows	68	-	-	-	-
Stewart	4	1	3	Beardsley	17 (Barnes)	-	-	-	-
Gascoigne	1	2	1	Walsh, Thomas 45 (Bergson, Neym)	-	-	-	-	-
Naym	-	-	-	Unsub: Houghton	-	-	-	-	-
Lindner	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Allen	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Walsh	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Thomas	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

Arsenal still chasing, page 34



Putting on the shackles: McMahon ties up Gascoigne, giving the Spurs forward little room in which to manoeuvre

## Bates has last laugh on Castle

By ANDREW LONGMORE  
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

GEREMY Bates won his third Prudential national singles title, beating Andrew Castle, the defending champion 6-3, 6-2 in 80 minutes at Telford yesterday. But he comfortably lost the propaganda war. While Bates was intent simply on gaining revenge for a 6-1, 6-0 humiliation by his old friend and rival, Castle, in the semi-finals last year, Castle had other things on his mind.

After the fifth game of the first set, Colin Hess, the tournament referee, asked him to remove the sign. Castle asked to see the rule he had breached, then threw the offending sign away and produced another which read rather less controversially:

"Hello, Mum, in Taunton". "It was just a little joke," said the number five seed afterwards. "It wasn't meant to be taken too seriously. I just thought I ought to do something. Actually, I've paid my poll tax."

The timing of the protest might have taken Bates by surprise, but not the tone or eccentricity of it. "He told me as we were going down the court that he had a few placards. That's Andrew all over. He calls me a fascist and I call him a rating socialist. It's a joke we share on the circuit."

Castle and Bates later set aside their political and sporting differences to retain their doubles title, beating Hand and Chris Wilkinson 6-1, 6-2.

To cap a mixed day for Castle, his poll tax protest was not broadcast and he might be called to account for his actions by the Lawn Tennis Association. However, his runners-up cheque for £4,800 will pay his poll tax in Merton for just over 17 years.

Castle, however, was more interested in wild cards than placards as the national champion automatically wins a place in the main draw at Wembley this week. He had also bet his occasional coach, Alan Jones, £10 that he would not meet either at himself, the referee, linesmen or anyone else and he never looked like losing the bet.

He only dropped his serve once and was quick to pounce on Castle's serve, which he broke crucially in the seventh game of the first set when Castle obligingly failed to put away a straightforward backhand volly and five times altogether. A double fault and another errant backhand volly cost Castle the first break in the second set and, hampered by a stomach muscle injury which had to be treated between sets, there was no way back thereafter.

Bates's reward is a cheque

for £9,600, a first round match against Ramesh Krishnan in the Diet Pepsi Indoor Challenge at Wembley. He means to be there.

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## Marsh returns to form with a record-breaking century

PERTH (Agencies) — Geoff Marsh, the Australian vice-captain, returned to form yesterday by hitting 151 for Western Australia on the third day of their four-day match against England. At the close of play, Marsh was 308 not out, four, a lead of 351.

Marsh, who had scored only 27 runs in three previous innings against the touring team, hit 21 fours in his 250th innings. The Australian opener was finally bowled by Chris Lewis, after a stay of 333 minutes, during which he scored the highest individual score by a Western Australian against an England touring side.

Marsh scored a century in the corresponding fixture four years ago and has been a thorn in their side ever since. But these days Marsh, the wheat farmer from Wandering, is playing more shots and his 153 included 21 fours — eight of which helped him to race

from 50 to 100 in only 39 deliveries.

Marsh's aggression quickly cut short a spell of leg spin from Mike Atherton in the covers off Devon Malcolm for 25. Marsh, who enjoyed big success playing for Warwickshire in the summer and will join Worcestershire next season, was dismissed for nought in the first innings, having been bowled over by him in the first.

Marsh eventually bowled Marsh after the opener had sailed past his own Western Australian individual record of 308 not out, four, a lead of 351.

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